The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN ON MONDAY.

All the Men and all the Money Voted that are Required.

THE TARIFF REVISED.

Thanks of the Nation to the Nation's Soldiers.

Gen. McClellan's Head-quarters Established.

The Confidence Reposed in Him by the Men.

A Military Execution at Alexandria.

The Rebels Threatening Bird's Point and Cairo.

Five Thousand of Them but Thirty Miles Distant.

Arrival of Gen. Fremont at Cairo with Reinforcements.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

The Prince NAPOLEON reached Washington this evening. He passed from the dépôt to the carriage of Count MERCIER, the French Minister, and was at once driven to the residence of that gentleman. The Prince was accompanied by five members of his suite, who are the guests of the French Secretary of Legation. The Prince, as I have before said, will rigidly adhere to his determination not accept any public recognition of his position.

SECRETARY CAMERON GONE HOME.

Secretary CAMERON left Washington for his residence in Pennsylvania, this morning. He is overworked, and remains away until Tuesday, in the hope that a brief relaxation from the cares of his Department will restore him to health. In his absence, the duties of the department will devolve upon Hon. THOMAS A. SCOTT, the Assistant Secretary, appointed under the late law. Mr. SCOTT is gifted with a rare methodical energy, that enables him to comprehend and execute with remarkable facility.

A BAVARIAN VISITOR.

Admiral KOLRUSTAN, of the Bavarian Navy, is on a visit to Washington. He comes for the purpose of holding an official interview with the President before he returns to Bavaria.

COL. BAKER'S REGIMENT.

Col. BAKER'S California Regiment was reviewed by the President to-day. The gallant Colonel was warmly complimented for the stalwart men whom he has enlisted in his command, and the soldierly bearing he has infused through the regiment during the brief time it has been in the service.

THE PATROL.

The substitution of infantry for cavalry patrol has had a good effect. The Patrol now penetrates the bar-rooms and restaurants, and lugs out the officers in the hotels as well as the men on the streets.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

Gen. McCLELLAN has taken a house on the corner of Pennsylvania-avenue and Nineteenth-street, where he has established his head-quarters. You would be astonished to see what confidence he has infused in the people and the troops.

WILL ADJOURN ON MONDAY.

Both Houses of Congress will adjourn on Monday. There will hardly be a quorum in the House, but the session is through with, except that the Senate has some nominations to confirm, which must be passed before the session closes.

A MILITARY EXECUTION.

The execution of MURRAY, of the Second New-Hampshire, at Alexandria, to-day, will exercise a wholesome restraint upon the lawlessness of the soldiers. He committed an assault upon a woman, killing her. For this he was tried by a Court-martial, found guilty, sentenced and executed within ten days.

GONE TO RELIEVE OUR WOUNDED.

Two ladies passed into the rebel camp to-day. They went to convey hospital stores and other necessary articles to our wounded, now prisoners in the rebel hospital. The ladies were sisters, one married and one single, and were prompted to this mission solely by a desire to carry relief to our suffering men. Heroism has no higher type.

THE SUCCESS OF OUR PICKETS.

Our pickets are becoming remarkably successful in capturing rebel scouts. We pick up a half dozen per night, on the average.

RIGIDITY OF DISCIPLINE.

An instance occurred this evening, showing the unrelenting vigor of the discipline now being enforced. Major WORTH, of the regular Army, was met by the infantry patrol, who demanded to see his pass. Being unable to show the necessary document, the officer of the patrol told him he must arrest him. Major WORTH significantly rolled up his sleeves, and said "he proposed to discuss that." The officer very coolly told him he must discuss it elsewhere, and forthwith made him march off with the file. Of course, one such example does a great deal to impress upon the privates the justice of the rigid rules prescribed for their control.

ANOTHER REBEL FLAG OF TRUCE.

Another flag of truce was received at Col. McCUNN'S head-quarters, at Bailey's Cross-roads, last night. It was ostensibly from Gen. JOHNSTON, addressed to Gen. McDOWELL, and brought by Lieut. HANGER, of the Georgia Volunteers. Of course, the contents of the communication are unknown. Some surmise that it is a pretence to make our officers think JOHNSTON is at Fairfax, when he is really at Winchester, while others believe that the flag covered an attempt to gain information. I presume, however, that it was really an inquiry as to a transaction that occurred on one of the outposts since the last battle. Our pickets one day hung two effigies, dressed in uniforms found in the camps deserted by the rebels at Fairfax, when we first advanced. The rebels reported at Richmond that we had hung two prisoners of war, and it seems likely that the rebel Government has made this incident the subject of an inquiry or remonstrance.

MOUNT VERNON.

Mr. WM. H. MORRELL, a British subject, having a passport from Lord LYONS, *viséd* by the Secretary of State, yesterday visited Mount Vernon, escorting Lady GEORGIANA FANE and Mrs. CLIFFORD, also British subjects. Mr. MORRELL and his party passed uninterrupted to the Mount Vernon estate, which they found in the quiet possession of the keeper. They saw no evidence that the rebels had occupied the place, and did not see an armed man after they left the National lines. After fully gratifying their curiosity, the party returned to Washington this afternoon.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

The appropriations thus far made by Congress amount to about $240,000,000.

The Secretary of War has asked for $20,000,000 more, on account of volunteers now being mustered into service. A bill for that purpose will probably be passed to-morrow.

It appears by an examination of the two volunteer bills, that one thing supplemental to the other, that the President has power to call 1,000,000 men into the field, although that extent of authority was not, it is believed, designed. It is not thought, therefore, that more than 500,000 men will be accepted.

Congress will probably adjourn Monday, the public business having nearly all been transacted. A number of members will leave for home to-morrow.

The flag of truce brought from Gen. JOHNSTON to Gen. McDOWELL is said to be chiefly relative to the exchange of prisoners. It certainly was not in connection with the affairs of State.

The new Provost Marshal, Col. PORTER, is rendering efficient service in gathering the few remaining stragglers from the Army.

The effects of Gen. McCLELLAN'S recent order relative to discipline are everywhere apparent.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, Aug. 2.

The execution of private WM. MURRAY, of Company F, Second New-Hampshire Regiment, for the murder of MARY BUTLER, on Saturday last, took place this afternoon. In order that his fate might be a warning to all evil-disposed soldiers, the scaffold was erected upon the walls of Fort Ellsworth, affording an unobstructed view to all. All the regiments encamped in the vicinity of Alexandria were present, and notwithstanding 20,000 persons witnessed the execution everything passed off without unnecessary excitement. The culprit ascended the scaffold with a steady gait, he made no allusion to his guilt, but called upon his friends to sustain his family in their hour of trial.

The private residence of SAMUEL JOHNSON, a Lieutenant in the Confederate Army, and located on the other side of Hunting Creek, was burned on Saturday afternoon.

Private KEETH, of Company E, Seventeeth New-York Regiment, stationed at Fort Ellsworth, was shot dead on Wednesday evening by Capt. STONE, of the same regiment. He was riotous, and committed an assault and battery upon the Captain.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Friday, Aug. 2.

A gentleman just from Lexington, Mo., states that one of the oldest citizens in Lafayette County, Jos. S. LIGHTNER, was shot in attempting to pass the guard put out by Col. WHITE'S command. The citizens of Lexington and vicinity are much excited over his death.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Aug. 2.

Gen. SWEENEY has returned from Forsyth.

Gen. LYON has officially expressed his high appreciation of the generalship displayed by Gen. SIEGEL in the battle near Carthage, and of the soldierly qualities of his officers and men in that engagement.

Col. COFFER has been released on taking the oath of allegiance.

BEN. McCULLOCH and GOV. JACKSON having devasted the country where they are encamped, are slowly moving northward in three divisions for the better subsistence of the troops. We are quietly awaiting their approach, our troops being ready for a battle. The unfavorable news from Virginia has impressed them with a fresh desire to recover in the West whatever prestige may have been lost in the East. Gen. LYON'S command is now only 6,000 strong, a considerable number of the three months' men having gone to St. Louis to receive their pay, and be mustered out of service—a great many of whom will, undoubtedly, reënlist and return here soon.

The most outrageous falsehoods are being circulated in Arkansas and Texas to induce men to enlist in the rebellion.

UNIONISTS DRIVEN OUT OF TEXAS AND ARKANSAS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, Aug. 2.

Hundreds of people are coming to this State almost daily, who have been driven out of Texas and Arkansas by the rebels. They represent that if the National Government would send a force of arms to arm the people, more than one-half in both States would fight for the Union.

The strength of the Missouri State forces north of us is stated to be about 7,000, including 2,500 Arkansas troops. There are nearly 300 doing military duty in one of Ben McCULLOCH'S regiments.

THE OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 2.

The steamer *Wilson Small*, from Pocomoke River, reports that the three gun-boats sent from Fortress Monroe were anchored off the mouth of the river yesterday. They had been six miles up the river and communicated with the people, informing them that they were there to prevent contraband goods from being sent to the eastern shore of Virginia. They also landed at Shelltown, Md., and found that the report of a battery being erected there was false.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

The British brig *Herald*, which was captured July 16 and taken to Philadelphia, for attempting to run the blockade, as reported yesterday, cleared from Boston, May 27, ostensibly for Turk's Island, but was then chartered by parties in New-York for Beaufort, N. C., with the intent to try the experiment of running the blockade.

It is well known in this city and in the City of New-York that other British vessels have left these ports within thirty days for Wilmington and other ports in North Carolina, to take cargoes for England and the British Provinces.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

REBELS ASSEMBLING AT NEW-MADRID.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Aug. 1.

Scouts who have just returned from the South, report that the rebels at New-Madrid are well armed and well drilled, and that they have very fine batteries of 10-pound field pieces, which are officered by foreigners. They have also two regiments of cavalry well equipped. Gen. PILLOW, who is in command, promised Gov. JACKSON to place 20,000 men in Missouri at once. He has issued a proclamation, full of wind and bombast, to the people of Missouri, declaring his intention to drive the invaders from the State and enable her people to regain those rights so ruthlessly taken away by the forces who march under banners inscribed with "Beauty and Booty" as the reward of victory. He says that he will show no quarter to those who are taken in arms against the State.

GEN. FREMONT AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 2.

Gen. FREMONT and Staff, and a fleet of eight steamers, and four regiments of infantry; also several detached companies of infantry, and two companies of light artillery, all equipped, arrived here at 5 P. M. They were enthusiastically received by the soldiers and citizens. A salute was fired by the battery and Fort Prentiss. The troops were landed at Bird's Point, swelling the force at that camp to about 8,000. No news from the rebel camp to-day.

The steamer *S. P. Cherry*, running in connection with the Nashville and Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was seized at Columbus, Ky., yesterday, by the rebels from Tennessee.

REBEL FORCE BELOW BIRD'S POINT.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 1.

JEFFERSON THOMPSON'S force, thirty miles south of Bird's Point, is 5,000, instead of 500, as reported last night.

CAIRO TO BE ATTACKED.

An allusion was made in the New-Albany *Ledger* on Friday to information which had been placed in its possession, to the effect that the railroads of Western Tennessee had been taken possession of by the authorities for the purpose of conveying troops towards Cairo. The editor has intelligence, which he believes to be entirely authentic, confirming that of Friday. Twelve thousand troops have already crossed the Mississippi to New-Madrid, where they are to be joined by others from Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, numbering in the aggregate 50,000 men, well supplied with artillery. These troops are to make a speedy attack on Cairo, now almost bare of troops, in consequence of the expiration of the term of the three months' volunteers; and it is believed by them that the entire force of Gen. PRENTISS will be easily captured, and the war thus transferred to the Ohio River border and Missouri. It is also rumored to be a part of the plan of the rebels, simultaneously with the attack on Cairo, to make an assault on Arlington Heights, capture Washington, push on to Baltimore, and establish the head-quarters of the Army in that city. This intelligence comes from a source that will not permit the editor to disregard it. It is quite certain that the rebels, discovering our weak points, are determined, while their troops are yet flushed with the victory at Manassas, to make a bold stroke to transfer the seat of war from their own to our soil.

REBEL EXPEDITION UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

SIX STEAMBOATS FULL OF TROOPS LEAVE RANDOPH, TENN.

Editorial Correspondence of the Memphis Avalanche.

RANDOLPH, Saturday, July 27, 1861.

Amid much bustle and confusion I endeavor to write you a few lines. A day of more general sorrow was never witnessed in Memphis than that of Friday. The levee was thronged with the mothers, wives and sisters, the fathers, brothers and sons of our brave volunteers, and the parting—it may be forever—was in the greatest degree sad. The Memphis Independent Dragoons, Capt. McDONALD, were upon our boat; and the men, so gay and spirited in this city, wore faces of melancholy throughout the trip, nor have they yet entirely recovered their wonted light-heartedness.

Many citizens of Memphis, who had friends among the fleet, accompanied the expedition this far. Among these are Ex-Mayor BAUGH, Tax Collector JOHN NEWSOME, Alderman GRANT, and many others. Mr. F. M. COPELAND attached himself to the Independent Dragoons, and was ready to march at two hours notice.

It is evident that there is an important movement on foot. Gen. PILLOW and Staff are along. Col. McGOWAN, it is rumored, will command a Brigade. He is an old United States soldier, a native Tennessean, and probably sacrificed as much as any man in the Confederate service, in resigning his position. The utmost confidence is placed in his abilities.

Our fleet consists of the *John Simonds*, Captain J. FRANK HICKS, Squire BELL First Lieutenant, and D. C. CHAMPLIN Second Lieutenant—the old Memphis favorite—boat and crew; the *Alonzo Child*, Capt. DE HAVEN; Clerk, McBRIDE; the *W. M. Morrison*, Capt. SMITH; *New Falls City*, Capt. O. H. GREENLAW; the *E. Howard*, whose Captain I do not know; and the *Grampus*, Capt. MARSH MILLER. I have just ascertained that the *Grampus* will lead the way, the *Alonzo Child* will follow, then will come the *Simonds*, the *Falls City*, *Howard*, &c.

It is understood that several regiments will join us from Union City, at some convenient point above. From Randolph, the Tennessee Mounted Rifles, Capt. WHITE; the Memphis Light Dragoons, Capt. LOGWOOD, and Capt. HATWOOD'S Cavalry Company, besides the Independent, are already embarked, and are "on their way to glory." Capt. LOGWOOD'S Company, as every one knows, is one of the most efficient ever organized, as are the other cavalry companies, but I cannot refrain from remarking particularly, the Independents. They are composed of gentlemen, who have left their homes and business to fight the battles of their country at their own expense. Their horses, arms, uniforms, etc., belong to them, and they are probably the best equipped company in the service, if I except the Adams Troop.

Col. PRESTON SMITH'S and Col. J. V. WRIGHT'S Regiments leave here with us. The boys are remarkably healthy, and are as anxious to see the enemy as they are their wives and sweethearts. If they don't take Bird's Point or Cairo, it will be because they are not afforded an opportunity.

I have been furnished a horse, through the kindness of Capt. CHARLES MAY, one of the Lieutenants of the Independents, and if I ain't in the "advance guard," it will because the charger wants to "advance backwards." The Independents will be "put through," on account of their term of service.

Col. WALKER'S is the only regiment left here. The men are sorely disappointed at not being permitted to share in the expedition. They expect to be relieved in a few days, as I am informed, and will follow us.

Our friend J. G. BARBOUR, the Orderly Sergeant of the Independents, is the life of the company. Always *au fait* in the courtesies of life, he now surpasses himself. CHRIS STEINKUHL, is self-constituted Quartermaster of the company, and having taken lessons from RAMBANT & Co., he is unexcelled.

The bell for our departure has rung, and I must quit. Look out for stirring news shortly—and believe in the indomitable bravery of our boys.

GEN. FLOURNOY SICK.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Aug. 1.

Gen. FLOURNOY, of Arkansas, and of the Confederate Army, is sick at his brother-in-law's house, and is not expected to live until morning. This is the hottest day of the season, the mercury, this afternoon, reaching 97°.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A detachment of United States troops arrived here yesterday from Buffalo, where they were enlisted for general service in the Army of the United States. On their arrival here they were sent over to the head-quarters of the recruiting service in the Department of the East, on Governor's Island.

The United States steamer *Harriet Lane*, late of the revenue service, was completed at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Thursday evening, and has been thoroughly overhauled, and had her armament increased since her arrival here, which was necessitated by the vigorous nature of her service on the Potomac. She will sail to-day.

The United States steam-corvette *Richmond* will have all her preparations for sea finished this evening, and will haul down to the Battery, to await sailing orders from the Navy Department. The *Richmond* has 320 officers and men, and a guard of marines.

The chartered vessel *Nightingale* has taken the *Harriet Lane's* berth at the Navy-yard. Some of the coal placed on board the chartered ship *Kuhn* had to be removed, to make room for provisions.

The Quartermaster of the Department of Missouri, acting for the United States Government, has chartered the steamers *Undine*, *Reliance*, *Florence*, and *J. H. Done*, for the transportation of United States troops.

One of the Staff Paymasters at the War Department in Washington has been sent to Boston to assist in paying off the Massachusetts three months troops. He was to return to the National capital immediately.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE BROOKLYN.

HOW THE SUMTER WAS SUFFERED TO RUN THE BLOCKADE—INEXPLICABLE CONDUCT OF CAPT. POOR—CAPTURE OF THE PILGRIM, ETC.

UNITED STATES STEAM-SLOOP BROOKLYN,
OFF MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

Sunday last, the 7th inst., as the following will vividly show, was a day pregnant with misfortune for us. It was then the pirate *Sumter* escaped us, and that, too, by our own injudicious management. Now, as there is the greatest probability that this steamer, manned, as she is, by a band of cut-throats, will capture, rob and sink or burn some of our merchant vessels, laden with valuable cargoes, I imagine it will be nothing more than fair if the *manner* of her escape is put upon record in your journal; so here goes: At daybreak on the morning of Sunday, the lookout discovered a vessel in the offing, acting very suspiciously, and leading us to believe that she would run the blockade if an opportunity was given her. We duly got under way and went in pursuit of her. She kept standing off, and led us a merry chase of some 15 miles from our anchorage; but finally overhauling her, we found her to be an English bark in ballast from some port in Spain, and bound for New-Orleans. We warned her not to attempt to enter.

During this chase, it was reported to our captain that, taking advantage of our absence from Pass-à-l'Outre, a steamer was making its way down the river with terrific speed. Instead of continuing to follow the confounded old bark, upon the reception of such important intelligence, we should have ignored her presence, and, instantly putting about, hastened back to the river with all possible speed, for it had been universally known for a long time that the secession man-of-war steamer *Sumter* was lying at the head of the Pass, awaiting an opportunity to pass us and escape, that she might be at large upon the high seas, to plunder and murder indiscriminately. But no! our captain did not seem to discern the necessity of such an action, but kept our vessel steaming on, until, overtaking the bark, he simply ordered her off, as stated above. 'Tis true, in doing this we were performing our duty to the very letter; but it was of minor importance when compared to the interception of a vessel, notoriously a pirate.

When we returned, it was reported to us that the *Sumter* had already succeeded in crossing the bar, and at this moment, our captain, as if awakening from sleep, ordered us to carry all the steam possible and crowd on all sail, and start in pursuit of the fugitive. This order had hardly been carried into effect, when a terrible squall came up, and it continued with such severity for a while we could not see the length of our ship ahead of us. For fear of grounding, we lessened our speed, and eventually stopped altogether, remaining so until the squall had passed. Much to our chagrin, we then saw the *Sumter*, a very great distance ahead of us, and going through the water like a witch; we continued the chase, but she slowly increased the distance between us, it being a dead calm after the squall, and we could not use our sails. Had our vessel been in as good a condition as she was at the commencement of this cruise, instead of the miserable state she is now in, we could have caught her easily under steam alone. Still we kept on, and at 4 P. M. we were gladdened by the wind coming around fair, and freshening every moment. We made all sail, until the spars and masts cracked and groaned under their burden, and we were rewarded by the fact that we were rapidly gaining upon the *Sumter*, which caused us to feel elated, as we argued it would be a "nice job," if we could succeed in trapping the pirate. Suddenly, at this juncture of affairs and the very turning point in our favor, Capt. POOR ordered the ship to put about, to abandon the chase, and return to our anchorage. Amazement was depicted upon the countenance of every man on board, and as a matter of course the greatest and most bitter indignation prevailed, because of this action. It was so uncalled for, so inexplicable, that wonder and scorn were the predominant feelings manifested. Again, it was the opinion of every man on board our ship that it was our imperative duty to follow this pirate to the lower regions, if necessary for her capture, and let the blockade go, as the damage this one piratical vessel will do to our commerce, if let alone, will be incalculable.

The *Sumter*, it is reported, carries nine guns of large calibre, some 200 men, and is very fast. She is the propeller *Habana*, her name afterwards changed to *Alfonzo*, built in 1857 by Messrs. C. H. & W. M. CRAMP, of Philadelphia. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft of water, 9 feet 6 inches; 500 tons burden. Thus it will be observed that with the large crew and heavy guns she is reported to have, she will prove a most formidable privateer.

Our very discreet Captain, (that is, he thinks himself such, but a great many others do not,) disregarded all advice from his officers, and, intrenching himself behind his official position, would not venture an explanation or an excuse for his action, but deliberately returns to the blockade, and lets the pirate run, to destroy millions of dollars worth of property, whereby the raising of the blockade for a few days would have amounted, comparatively, to nothing. And further, it was only after the repeated requests and urgings of all the officers, that Capt POOR concluded to send notice to the flag-officer of the squadron at Pensacola, informing him of the escape of the *Sumter*. I repeat it, that had it not been for the repeated urgings of our officers, we would have gone back to our old anchorage, from which place there is no manner nor chance of communication with Pensacola.

However, after the representation of the officers in question, a boat was sent up to the gun-boat *Massachusetts*, dispatching her to the flag-officer with the information of the *Sumter's* escape. We learned subsequently that the *Niagara* had gone in pursuit of her; we hope soon to overhaul her; yet, in the meantime, I repeat, she may capture millions of dollars' worth of property, sink and burn at pleasure, and all this must be suffered, owing to Capt. POOR'S *very poor* judgment in the matter.

He has had command of this ship some two months, but we have hopes that before the expiration of the same period of time some change may occur. Capt POOR was transferred from the *St. Louis* to the *Brooklyn* at the time Capt. WALKER was ordered home—he being invalided. You may have heard of this same Capt. POOR and the *St. Louis* before; if you have not, most of the Southern journals have, and that is something. Our humble opinion in this matter is simply this, and we think it is shared by the majority of the officers and crew: *Capt. Poor had no business to take this ship so far from the bar that he could not get it back again in time to prevent any vessel from coming out the river, most especially when he positively knew the Sumter lay but a few miles up the river, waiting any chance to get out and escape.* Here we drop the matter, but we hope it will have the attention it merits.

On Saturday night last a boat with an armed crew was sent from our vessel some miles up the river to the telegraph station, and when it returned it brought away the telegraphic instruments and a portion of the wire in use at the station. We think this an important movement, as it cuts off all communication from the City of New-Orleans with the heads of several passes to the ocean.

Yesterday we captured the bark *Pilgrim*, of New Orleans, hailing from Bordeaux with a valuable cargo of wines, brandies, &c., consigned to parties in the City of New-Orleans. She attempted to run the blockade at the South Pass, but did not succeed, and got caught for her trouble. She leaves to-day for Key West with a prize crew, under the command of our master, CLARK, for trial. I presume she will be condemned and her cargo confiscated.

Everything in New-Orleans is in a shocking condition; the yellow fever has broken out amongst the troops and citizens, so we learn, making affairs assume a melancholy aspect.

Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG'S troops are suffering in the same manner, and it is reported they are leaving Pensacola daily.

The latest journals from New-York are of the date of the 20th ult. The news they contain keep our spirits up; we think this necessary, as we have none to pour down; and we are awfully in want of fresh provisions.

A few days since the bark *Simoda* arrived from Rio Janeiro, laden with 6,000 bags of coffee. She was unfortunate enough to get aground, but got off the following day without damage, and sailed for New-York. This makes some 11,000 bags of coffee the City of New-Orleans has been deprived of lately.

The oath of allegiance was administered to our crew on Sunday last; every man on board unhesitatingly took it, proving that every heart that beats among the crew is a loyal one. All honor to them.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK FIFTH MILITIA REGIMENT.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE—RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

The Fifth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. SCHWARZWALDER, which has finished the term of its three months' service, arrived home in this City yesterday morning, and was received with a cordial welcome. During its absence, the regiment has been doing duty at Annapolis, at Washington, at Martinsburgh and other points, but has not been engaged in any of the more serious skirmishes of the campaign. On Wednesday night, however, as they came through Baltimore, they were near being in the same predicament as the Massachusetts Sixth. It had been at first determined to come by way of Philadelphia, but, as no cars were ready on that route, the regiment was marched to the Central Railroad dépôt, in order to come *viâ* Harrisburgh. The line of march was, unfortunately, through the Sixth Ward, a strong secession district, resembling much the Sixth Ward of this City in general reputation. As they passed through the streets cheers for JEFF. DAVIS were raised, insults heaped upon the "d—d Dutchmen," as they were called, and at last a stone was thrown. Of all these things, with true German forbearance, the regiment took no notice. The insults and the stone-throwing continued, however, until finally the advance halted, and the men were brought in compact position. A few muskets were discharged, and soon the general order was given to "load." Many of the best citizens of Baltimore interceded, and begged that the mob should not be fired upon. They protested that the insults were the work of a few rowdies, and not the sentiment of the people. A few shots were, however, fired at one house from which the most stones had been thrown, and the aggressors disappeared with astonishing celerity. Both previous and subsequent to this, the reception was pleasant, and the regiment left Baltimore without further collision. At Elizabethport, however, another slight difficulty occurred, owing to a young Baltimorean, named HENZEL, insulting Capt. MEYER, of Company D, being taken into custody, and subsequently shot while endeavoring to escape. The culprit has a severe wound in the leg. The regiment was expected to arrive here on Thursday evening, but the large escort was doomed to disappointment. Yesterday morning, however, unflaunted by the delay, several hundreds of the friends of the regiment were on hand to do escort duty, while thousands of wives, mothers, sisters, and children, joined the moving throng that followed the line of march through Broadway, the Park, Bond-street, Bowery and Grand-street, to Essex Market, where the Armory is located. The men are in excellent condition, and visibly improved in drill and in health by their absence. They express a liking for the service, and will—a majority, at least—reënlist for the war. They fully sustain the high reputation which has been obtained by our German citizens during the present national crisis.

THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT AT HOME.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 2.

The Twentieth Regiment, Ulster Guard, N. Y. S. M., Col. G. W. PRATT, arrived here this morning, their term of service having expired. They were received at the landing by the military, firemen, and a very large concourse of citizens of Rondout and Kingston. The regiment was mustered out of the service this morning. They will reënlist, it is said, for the war.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SIXTH.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

The returned Sixth Massachusetts Regiment left for Lowell this forenoon, where arrangements have been made for giving them a magnificent reception. The regiment has been mustered out of service, and will, after the Lowell reception, disperse to their homes. It is understood that a large portion will soon reënlist for the war.

MAJOR COOK'S BATTERY.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

Maj. COOK'S light battery arrived to-day and encamped a short distance from the city. To-morrow a grand public reception awaits them.

Capt. DODD'S Rifle Corps arrived home to-day, and met a cordial reception.

OHIO TROOPS ARRIVED AT HOME.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 2.

The four Cincinnati companies of the Second Ohio Volunteers arrived here this morning from Washington. Their reception was the grandest demonstration ever witnessed in Cincinnati. The Home Guards, Covington and Newport reserve of the Militia, and Independents, of Cincinnati, were out in large force, and escorted the volunteers through the principal street to Eighth-street Park, where they were welcomed home by Judge STORER in an eloquent address, and then partook of a banquet provided by the citizens. All along the line of march the streets were densely crowded, and the enthusiasm unbounded. The volunteers were completely covered with the bouquets and wreaths which were showered upon them.

The city is gaily decorated with flags, and business almost entirely suspended.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The money distributed to the families of the Volunteers at the several offices of the Committee, averages daily about $5,000. The present paying-out process was suggested by the City Comptroller, and is superior to the old system in many respects, besides facilitating business and giving satisfaction to the aggrieved parties. Yesterday the office at No. 14 Fourth-avenue, redeemed the largest number of tickets. No more money will be paid out till next Tuesday.

CITY RELIEF LOAN.

The subscriptions to this loan, at 3 o'clock yesterday, amounted to $227,800, leaving a balance of $272,200 to be taken.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This Regiment, leaving on Tuesday next, will be addressed for the last time by Rev. CHAS. CHAUNCER GOSS, in the tent on Union-square, at 3½ o'clock Sunday afternoon. Mr. GOSS will also preach to the families of volunteers at Astor-place, at 5½ o'clock.

THE FREMONT REGIMENT.

Gov. MORGAN has already accepted this regiment, and it is now being rapidly organized. Col. RUDOLPH ROSA, who has received the sanction of Gen. J. C. FREMONT to name it after him, is a gentleman who has received a military education in Germany, and is considered, by military men, a most efficient officer. At present, the men already enrolled are quartered at Elm Park, and are rapidly becoming proficient in drill. The whole of the men constituting this regiment will be Germans, and it is anticipated that the Fremont Regiment will be one of the best that has left this City.

GEN. YATES' DEPARTMENT.

The annexed orders have been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 220.—Pursuant to Paragraph 10 of General Orders No. 78, Col. W. W. [illegible] and Col. HENRY P. MARTIN are hereby appointed a Board of Examiners for the Dépôt of Volunteers in the City of New-York, to examine into the qualifications of persons nominated for company officers in the volunteer force called for by the proclamations of the Governor, dated July 25, 1861.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief
DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Asst't Adj't-Gen.

A STRANGE PLACARD.

Yesterday morning the inhabitants of New-York were much surprised to find the following bill posted on different boardings and brick piles in the City:

"The people awake! Enemies at home wearing the mask of peace, (masks of the golden cross,) as well as open foes, must be struck down. Be not deceived! The freedom of the Press is submitted to the interests of a nation. Let the three Southern organs issued in this City beware, or editors will be assigned to them to preserve the public welfare. From this date the authority of the people organizes a new system of legislation suited to the time. Publications will not be permitted to injure the general cause in pursuit of ambitious ends. The rights of citizen soldiers will be protected. Disappointed demagogues will be forbidden to aggrandize themselves at their expense. The District-Attorney is expected to exercise his power. Traitors, male and female, are marked. Their names enrolled. Not one shall escape. Southern sympathizers are directed to leave the State. One will! One way! One country! We have begun to act. From the league of loyalty.

THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

God save the Republic."

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT TO BE MUSTERED OUT OF THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41.—The regiment will parade in full uniform, fully armed and equipped, to be mustered out of the service of the United States, on Monday, Aug. 5, at 10 A. M. Regimental line will be formed on Union-square, right on Fourteenth-street, at 10 A. M., precisely. Field and staff will appear mounted. They will report to the Adjutant on the ground, five minutes before 10. Non-commissioned staff and band will report at a quarter before 10.

The companies will report promptly on the ground, twenty minutes before the hour of formation.

The companies will assemble at their respective armories at 8½ A. M. Roll calls at 8¾ A. M. precisely. By order of Col. BUTTERFIELD.

FRED. T. LOCKE, Adjutant.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M. MUSTERED OUT OF THE U. S. SERVICE.

This regiment, Col. LYONS, was mustered out of the service of the United States, yesterday, by Major SHEPARD, of the U. S. Army. The men formed the line on Grand-street, and after answering to their several names they were dismissed, and no longer considered a part of the National Army.

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF FIRE ZOUAVES.

This regiment now has its City head-quarters at No. 564 Broadway. Orders have been received to hurry on to Washington, and the men are being mustered in and uniformed immediately. Some more good and able-bodied men are yet wanting to fill up the regiment. Those wishing to go must apply at once at the head-quarters.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

A meeting is to be held on Sabbath evening in Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square, in relation to the prevalence of intemperance in the army.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

It has been reported in many of the public prints that Capt. HARROLD, of the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, had been Court-martialed for cowardice. Subsequent information from the regiment assures us that the report was untrue. The Captain still remains with his command, in Virginia, and is shared by his men to have behaved most gallantly at the battle of Bull Run.

THE UNION GUARD.

This organization is progressing favorably. Major JAMES M. TURNER has resigned his position of Major of the First Regiment New-York State Volunteers, (now at Newport's News,) and has accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of this Regiment. Col. JOACHIMSEN is exerting his best energies to complete his command with every prospect of speedy success. Soldiers in this regiment will participate in all advantages which the Government holds out to volunteers. Capt. AUSTIN KENNEY, during the absence of the Colonel, will attend to regimental business at Head-quarters, No. 302 Broadway.

THE CAMERON RIFLES.

It has been stated that the Second German Rifle Regiment, Col. A. J. BETTS, has been rejected by the Secretary of War. This is entirely incorrect. Four hundred men of this regiment were mustered into the service yesterday afternoon, and two hundred more will be sworn in, in a day or two.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

This regiment, now quartered at the Quarantine Barracks, is rapidly progressing towards completion. Col. LE GAL, late of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, has been appointed Colonel. Under his direction, there is no doubt that the Clinton Rifles will soon be in a position to take the field. J. AUGUSTUS PAGE is the Lieutenant-Colonel.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO COL. BERDAN'S REGIMENT.

The following further subscriptions have been received by the undersigned, on account of Col. BERDAN'S Regiment of Sharp-shooters:

George S. Robbins, $20; Stanton Blake, $10; Shepan & Starbuck, $25; J. Atkins & Co., $25; Wells, Carver & Chase, $25; H. H. Warren, $25; Jacob Harren, $25; George Warner, $1; Brown Bros. & Co., $100; James Brown, $50; Grinnell, Minturn & Co., $50.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

The returned Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments have not yet been mustered out of service. The men report each day at the Arsenal.

The Twenty-eighth will be mustered out of service on Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for which purpose the members are ordered to assemble at Union Hall in full fatigue uniform—Field and Staff mounted.

The charges against Col. SMITH are to be forwarded to Gov. MORGAN, and a trial by court-martial will be ordered.

Gen. SWEENEY, now in command in Missouri, is a resident of Brooklyn. He was a Lieutenant in the Mexican War, and lost an arm at the battle of Chepultepec. On his return from Mexico, he was appointed a Lieutenant in the Regular Army.

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Aug. 2.

The entire force of the reserve regiments of Pennsylvania is placed under the command of Gen. McCALL, by order of Gen. McCLELLAN. Eleven thousand of the reserves have been sent forward. There is only remaining a regiment of infantry with artillery attached. The latter comprise 48 guns, partially rifled, and range from 32-pounders to 6-pounders. The first battery goes South on Sunday in command of Lieut.-Col. CAMPBELL. A cavalry regiment is almost ready; the men are in camp, and as soon as they are mounted they will be sent to join the main body.

MOVEMENTS OF MISSOURI TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 2.

Col. SOLOMON'S Regiment, and part of Col. SIEGEL'S arrived from the southwest yesterday. The balance of Col. SIEGEL'S Regiment and two Iowa regiments will probably arrive to-day. These troops will be disbanded here, their time having expired; but nearly all the two former regiments will reënlist for the war. Efforts are being made to continue the organization of the Reserve Corps of St. Louis Home Guards beyond the time of their regular enlistment.

THE ENCHANTRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 2.

The

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT.

Correspondence of the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MANASSAS, Monday, July 22, 1861.

Yesterday, the 21st day of July, 1861, a great battle was fought, and a great victory won by the Confederate troops. Heaven smiled on our arms, and the God of battles crowned our banners with laurels of glory. Let every patriotic heart give thanks to the Lord of Hosts for the victory He has given His people on His own holy day, the blessed Sabbath.

Gen. Johnston had arrived the preceding day with about half of the force he had, detailed from Winchester, and was the senior officer in command. He unanimously insisted, however, that Gen. BEAUREGARD's previous plan should be carried out, and he was guided entirely by the judgment and superior local knowledge of the latter. While, therefore, Gen. Johnston was nominally in command, BEAUREGARD was really the officer and hero of the day. You will be glad to learn that he was this day advanced from a Brigadier to the rank of a full General.

At half-past six in the morning, the enemy opened fire from a battery planted on a hill beyond Bull Run, and nearly opposite the centre of our lines. The battery was intended merely to "beat the bush," and to occupy our attention, while he moved a heavy column lower, to the Stone Bridge, over the same creek, upon our left. At 10 o'clock, *another battery* was pushed forward, and opened fire a short distance to the left of the other, and near the road leading north to Centreville. This was a battery of rifled guns, and the object of its fire was the same as that of the other. They fired promiscuously into the woods and gorges on this, the southern side of Bull Run, seeking to create the impression thereby, that our centre would be attacked, and thus prevent us from sending reinforcements to our left, where the real attack was to be made. BEAUREGARD was not deceived by the manœuvre.

It must be amiss to say that Bull Run, or creek, is North of this place, and runs nearly due East, slightly curving around the Junction, the nearest part of which is about three and a half miles. *The Stone Bridge is some seven miles distant, in a northeasterly direction, upon which our left wing rested.* Mitchell's Ford is directly North, and distant four miles, by the road leading to Centreville, which is seven miles from the Junction. On our right is Union Mills, on the same stream, where the Alexandria and Manassas Railroad crosses the Run, and distant four miles. *Fronting from Fairfax Court-house, by Centreville, to Stone Bridge, the enemy passed in front of our entire line, but at distance ranging from five to two miles.*

At 9 o'clock I reached an eminence nearly opposite the two batteries mentioned above, and which commanded a full view of the country for miles around, except on the right. From this point I could trace the movements of the approaching hosts by the clouds of dust that rose high above the surrounding hills. Our left, under Brigadier-Generals EVANS, JACKSON and COCKE, and Col. BARTOW, with the Georgia Brigade, composed of the Seventh and Eighth Regiments, had been put in motion, and was advancing upon the enemy with a force of about 15,000, while the enemy himself was advancing upon our left with a compact column of at least 50,000. His entire force on this side of the Potomac is estimated at 75,000. These approaching columns encountered each other at 11 o'clock.

Meanwhile, the two batteries in front kept up their fire upon the wooded hill where they supposed our centre lay. They sent occasional balls, from their fixed position, to the eminence where your correspondent stood. Gens. BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON and BONHAM reached this point at 12, and one of these balls passed directly over and very near them, and plunged into the ground a few paces from where I stood.

At 12½ JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD galloped rapidly forward in the direction of Stone Bridge, where the ball had now fully opened.

The artillery were the first to open fire, precisely at 11 o'clock. By half-past 11, the infantry had engaged, and there it was that the battle began to rage. The dusky columns which had thus far marked the approach of the two armies, now mingled with great clouds of smoke, as it rose from flashing guns below, and the two shot up together like a huge pyramid of red and blue. The shock was as tremendous as were the odds between the two forces. With what anxious hearts did we watch the pyramid of smoke and dust! When it moved to the right, we knew the enemy were giving way; and when it moved to the left, we knew that our friends were receding. Twice the pyramid moved to the right, and as often returned. At last, about 2 o'clock, it began to move slowly to the left, and thus it continued to move for two mortal hours. The enemy was seeking to *turn our left flank*, and to reach the railroad leading hence in the direction of Winchester. To do this, he extended his lines, which he was enabled to do by reason of his great numbers. This was unfortunate for us, as it required a corresponding extension of our own lines to prevent his extreme right from outflanking us—the movement on our part which weakened the force of our resistance along the whole line of battle, which finally extended over a space of two miles. It also rendered it the more difficult to bring up reinforcements, as the further the enemy extended his right, the greater the distance our reserve forces had to travel to counteract the movement.

This effort to turn our flank was pressed with great determination for five long, weary hours, during which the tide of battle ebbed and flowed along the entire line with alternate fortunes. The enemy's column continued to stretch away to the left, like a huge anaconda, seeking to envelope us within its mighty folds and crush us to death; and at one time it really looked as if he would succeed.

The moment he discovered the enemy's order of battle, Gen. BEAUREGARD, it is said, dispatched orders to Gen. EWELL, on our extreme right, to move forward and turn his left or rear. At the same time he ordered Gens. JONES, LONGSTREET, and BONHAM, occupying the center of our lines, to coöperate in this movement, but not to move until Gen. EWELL had made the attack. The order to Gen. EWELL, unfortunately, miscarried. The others were delivered, but, as the movements of the centre were to be regulated entirely by those on the right, nothing was done at all. *Had the orders to Gen. Ewell been received and carried out, and our entire force brought upon the field, we should have destroyed the enemy's Army almost literally.* Attacked in front, on the flank and in the rear, he could not possibly have escaped, except at the loss of thousands of prisoners and all his batteries, while the field would have been strewed with his dead.

Finding that his orders had not been way failed to be executed, Gen. BEAUREGARD at last ordered up a portion of the forces which were intended to coöperate with Gen. EWELL. It was late, however, before these reinforcements came up. Only one brigade reached the field before the battle was won. This was led by Gen. E. K. SMITH, of Florida, formerly of the United States Army, and was a part of Gen. JOHNSTON's column from Winchester. They should have reached here the day before, but were prevented by an accident on the railroad. They dashed on the charge with loud shouts and in the most gallant style. About the same time Major ELZEY coming down the railroad from Winchester with the last of JOHNSTON's brigades, and hearing the firing immediately quit the train and struck across the country, and, encountering the extreme right of the enemy as he was beating his way round our flank, *with his brigade struck him like a thunderbolt, full in the face.* Finding he was about to be outflanked himself, the enemy gave way after the second fire. Meanwhile BEAUREGARD rallied the centre and dashed into the very thickest of the fight, and after him rushed our own brave boys, with a shout that seemed to shake the very earth. The result of this movement from three distinct points, was to force back the enemy, who began to retreat, first in good order, and finally in much confusion. At this point the cavalry were ordered upon the pursuit. The retreat now became a perfect rout, and it is reported that the flying legions rushed past Centreville in the direction of Fairfax, as if the earth had been opening behind them. It was when Gen. BEAUREGARD led the final charge, that his horse was killed by a shell.

We captured 24 guns, including Sherman's famous battery, a large number of small arms, 30 wagons loaded with provisions, &c., and about 700 prisoners. Among the latter were Gen. BURNSIDES, of the Rhode Island Brigade, Col. CORCORAN, of the New-York Irish Zouaves, Hon. Mr. ELY, Member of Congress from New-York, Mr. CARRINGTON, of this State, a nephew of the late WILLIAM C. PRESTON, who had gone over to the enemy, and 32 captains, lieutenants, &c. We came near bagging Hon. Mr. FOSTER, Senator from Connecticut.

The official reports of the casualties of the day have not yet come in, and consequently it is impossible to say what our loss is. I can only venture an opinion, and that is, that we lost in killed, wounded and missing, about 1,500—of which about 400 were killed. The enemy's loss was terrible, being, at the lowest calculation 3,000.

Thus far I have said but little of the part taken by particular officers and regiments, for the reason that I desire first to obtain all the facts. Nor have I said anything of the gallant Seventh and Eighth Regiments of Georgia. This part of my duty is most melancholy. It may be enough to say that they were the only Georgia regiments here at the time, that they were among the earliest in the field, and in the thickest of the fight, and that their praise is upon the lips of the whole army, from Gen. BEAUREGARD down. Col. GARTRELL led the Seventh Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. GARDNER the Eighth, the whole under the command of Col. BARTOW, who led them with a gallantry that was never excelled. It was when the brigade was ordered to take one of the enemy's strongest batteries that it suffered most. It was a most desperate undertaking, and followed by the bloodiest results. The battery occupied the top of a hill on the opposite side of Bull Run, with a small piece of woods on the left. Descending the valley along the Run, he proceeded under cover of the hill to gain the woods alluded to, and from which he proposed to make a dash at the battery and capture it. On reaching the woods, he discovered that the battery was supported by a heavy infantry force, estimated at 4,000 men. This was turned upon the Eighth Regiment, which was in the van, with terrible effect. Indeed, he was exposed on the flank and in front to a fire that the oldest veterans could not have stood. The balls and shells from the battery and the bullets from the small arms literally riddled the woods. Trees six inches in diameter, and great limbs were cut off, and the ground strewn with the wreck. It became necessary to retire the Eighth Regiment, in order to re-form it. Meanwhile, Col. BARTOW's horse had been shot from under him. It was observed that the forces with which his movements was to be supported had not come up. But it was enough that he had been ordered to storm the battery; so, placing himself at the head of the Seventh Regiment, he again led the charge, this time on foot, and gallantly encouraging his men as they rushed on. The first discharge from the enemy's guns killed the regimental color-bearer. BARTOW immediately seized the flag, and again putting himself in the front, dashed on, flag in hand, his voice ringing clear over the battle-field, and saying, "On, my boys, we will die rather than yield or retreat." And on the brave boys *did* go, and faster flew the enemy's bullets. The fire was awful. Not less than 4,000 muskets were pouring their fatal contents upon them, while the battery itself was dealing death on every side.

The gallant Eighth Regiment, which had already passed through the distressing ordeal, again rallied, determined to stand by their chivalric Colonel to the last. The more furious the fire, the quicker became the advancing step of the two regiments. At last, and just when they were nearing the goal of their hopes, and almost in the arms of victory, the brave and noble BARTOW was shot down, the ball striking him in the left breast, just above the heart. Col. BARTOW died soon after he was borne from the field. His last words, as repeated to me, were: "They have killed me, my brave boys, but never give up the ship—we'll whip them yet." And so we did!

The regiments that suffered most and were in the thickest of the fight, were the Seventh and Eighth Georgia, the Fourth Alabama, Fourth South Carolina Hampton's Legion, and Fourth Virginia. The New-Orleans Washington Artillery did great execution.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 26.

We have conversed with a very intelligent gentleman, who, on Monday last, rode over a considerable portion of the battle-field of the previous day. The location of the scene of the fiercest strife is somewhat different from the general idea.

On the turnpike road, which, coming through Centreville, crosses Bull Run at the Stone Bridge, and at a point about a mile and a half west of said bridge (on the opposite side from Centreville) a two-story stone building stands on the northern margin of the road. The turnpike is also crossed here by a road which runs northwest to Bull Run, about two miles distant, and southwest to Manassas Junction.

The enemy, in their flanking movement, marched up Bull Run, several miles above the Stone Bridge, before crossing, and then advancing, met our troops in the vicinity of the stone building above noted. It was in this locality the battle raged for ten hours. On the one part, the Northern legions and their numerous batteries, SHERMAN'S among them, thundered against our columns; and on the other, the heroic JOHNSTON and his gallant bands performed prodigies of valor.

On the hills and behind the hills in the rear of the stone house, and in the vales and on the hills in front, on both sides of the turnpike, and on both sides of the cross-road, the battle raged and roared, receded and advanced with furious pertinacity. Two o'clock came, and happily brought reinforcements to our greatly outnumbered but undaunted soldiers. Against a great disparity of numbers they had held the battle in even scale. Now, though still outnumbered, they drove their enemy over the hills and across the Run, and took their batteries and chased them down the road to Centreville, and to Fairfax, and beyond Fairfax. Night closed down upon the fugitives and pursuers and stopped the slaughter.

The stone house above noted was, it will be seen, not far from the centre of the scene of the shifting battle, though the ground lay mainly on the east side, towards the Stone Bridge. The visit of our friend on Monday morning revealed much that was horrifying. The stone building had been appropriated as a hospital for the enemy's wounded. The enemy's Generals had been invited by Gen. BEAUREGARD to send Surgeons and attendants to administer to their relief. In this building were thirty-two wounded, many of them dreadfully mangled by cannon shot. There was but a single Surgeon, and he was young and apparently inefficient. Men lay on the floor with their clotted wounds still undressed. Some had died and not been removed. On the roadside, a few hundred yards from the hospital, two severely wounded Northern men who lay there, begged our informant to report their cases to their Surgeon, and asked to be taken to the hospital. He did so. The Surgeon said his officers had sent him no help. He was there alone. The wounded then in the hospital had all been brought in, he said, by the Confederate men.

Over the hill, behind this hospital, lay a few of our dead, who had not yet been gathered up. The slain of the enemy lay in heaps on all sides. By the highway and in the fields, heaped here and scattered there, he saw them at every turn.

Our own hospital was on the road from the Stone house to Manassas. The supply of surgeons there was excellent, and they were busily engaged in their humane services. A number of wounded enemies, who had been gathered here, were not neglected. Indeed, the only murmur our informant heard was from some of our own sufferers, who conceived that the care of the enemy interfered too much with attention to themselves.

Between Stone Bridge and Centreville the scene presented is indescribable. Within a distance of three miles your correspondent saw scattered every article that could possibly enter into the composition of a well equipped Army—blankets, shoes, Havelocks, cartridge boxes, caps, knapsacks, equipments, muskets, canteens by the thousands, axes, medicine chests, grape shot, percussion caps, powder boxes, and even several hundred handcuffs, which were intended to be used upon their prisoners, when they got them. One of the most valuable captures was a batch of papers, specification and drawings, evidently the property of a General officer, relating to the movements of the Federal Army. Among other facts, it was stated that the attacking force would consist of fifty-three thousand, and the list of regiments engaged was enumerated.

SCOTT expected to march upon our left wing, turn it with ease, get to the rear of our little Army, and, with his overpowering forces, surround and cut us to pieces. Several letters, found upon the field and along the line of retreat, state this fact in plain words. Others, which I have read, request of distant communications after Sunday next, to mail future correspondents to Manassas or Richmond, as the case may be.

The same gentleman, from whom I have gathered the above details, states that the time of several thousand of the volunteers expired on Saturday, but they were informed that they couldn't be paid off until the following Monday, and would not then be discharged, unless they participated in the forward movement of Sunday. Thus forced into battle and defeated, it is no wonder that when they retreated, they went straight to Washington and demanded their wages, that they might return to their homes.

Our men have not yet completed the burial of the enemy's dead, and they yet remain by scores upon the field where they fell, black, mangled putrifying masses of what was once humanity, filling the atmosphere with stench.

It is worthy of note, in this connection, that many of the bodies had lying near them a pile of crackers and a cup of water, which had been left by our volunteers as sustenance until they could be removed from the field.

We have several surgeons who are prisoners, but they refuse to do anything whatever for their wounded comrades. They have thus imposed upon us the duty not only of administering relief to the living, but of performing the offices of humanity for the dead.

The prisoners appear to be perfectly satisfied with their treatment, and frankly acknowledge that we have thus far had the advantage of our enemy in success as well as magnanimity. Among others captured was a color guard of six Yankees, including a lieutenant. The fellow had fought bravely, and was finally obliged to yield to his antagonits, yet such was the courtesy with which he was treated, that with tears in his eyes he acknowledged his gratitude and his foolishness in taking up arms against those who had been his brothers. He said he deserved shooting, and would rather die than live in the presence of men who were acting to him the part of brothers, while he was playing the part of a fratricide.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 26.

Two trains arrived in this city yesterday evening from Manassas, bringing together one hundred sick and wounded soldiers, among whom were ten or a dozen Yankees. The only thing particularly noticeable among our wounded is the frequency of wounds in the lower extremities, the feet and legs.

Many of the committee who were sent up to see after the wounded returned in the last train yesterday evening. They represent the country for miles beyond Bull Run as thickly strewn with the unburied dead of the enemy.

Yesterday, for the first time since the last battle, the Yankees sent up a flag of truce and the very inadequate force of twenty-five men to bury their slain, and these declined attempting the office, alleging that the state of putrefaction in which the corpses were found to be rendered it impossible. And there these many hundred uncared for corpses must lie festering under the sun and poisoning the breeze, until our Generals can find the time to have them sunk beneath the soil they came to conquer.

The portion of the battle-field, perhaps, more thickly strewn than any other with the Yankee dead, is said to be the locality occupied by the Rhode Island (SPRAGUE'S) battery. This battery, whose guns were even finer than the famous Sherman's battery, was planted on the top of a considerable eminence, up which our troops had to toil in their attack. *Heaps of dead men and horses now incumber the ground where, on Sunday morning last, all was life and animation and hopeful confidence.*

To the right of this locality, and on the same eminence, stands a small wooden house, torn and riddled on every side by the bullets of both parties. At the time of the battle, it was occupied by a very old and bed-ridden woman and her daughter, who was also no longer young. When the fight began in their vicinity the daughter fled, leaving her mother, unable to move from her bed in the second story, where some time during the day she was shot and killed.

FAIRFAX [REOCCUPIED.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Monday, July 22, 1861.

Once more we are free. Laus Deo, after a reign of terror for five days since the enemy entered, we, the citizens of this place, have been under a *surveillance* which we could scarcely brook; but, thanks to Almighty God, we are once more free.

Col. TERRY, the gallant Texan, this morning, with a detachment of Capt. WHITEHEAD'S Rangers, from Amherst, entered our village. Soon he, with his own unerring rifle, shot away the stars and stripes, (which the Lincolnites had placed upon the cupola of the Court-house,) once the emblem of freedom, but now a standard under which men are fighting who do not recollect, if they ever knew, the associations connected with it, and have by their acts converted it into the ensign of dishonor and degradation.

The gallant Colonel soon found the Stars and Bars, which the gallant South Carolinians had given to a little boy of the village, and had raised upon the flagstaff which they had erected at their head-quarters in the village, and from which had floated the banner, amid the rolling of drums and the shouts of our citizens. Col. TERRY was accorded the privilege and honor of driving the first nail into our flag which affixed it upon the pole they had raised, Senator THOMAS the second honor, and Messrs. CHICHESTER and GREENWELL the next.

I wish I had time to tell you of the outrages they committed, upon entering this place; but let it suffice to say, that almost every house was entered, and the whole property, of every description, entirely destroyed.

The house of our Senator, H. W. THOMAS, seemed to be the especial object of their hate. They mounted the fences of his beautiful inclosures, yelling like fiends, and soon entered his house and entirely demolished everything of value in it. The houses of poor widows and other citizens shared the same fate.

Germantown, a village composed of mechanics entirely, was burned, and all the neighboring farmhouses despoiled and pillaged; but, thank God, we begin to see the end.

Every lawyer's office and store was entered, libraries and private papers entirely defaced and destroyed, and you may well imagine the joy we experienced when we saw the gallant Colonel enter in pursuit of the demons. I have not time to write more now, but more anon.

P. S.—I open to say that the gallant Colonel is now in possession of the flag they raised upon the Courthouse, and the very large flag which they boasted was to wave over Manassas.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The Northern part of the State at present presents no serious difficulties. Gen. POPE, by prompt and judicious measures, has insured the protection of the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads. There will be constant troubles in many of the Northern counties, but it is not apprehended that they will amount to anything so serious as to require the operations of any considerable number of troops. The bridges and tracks of the railroads have been placed in the keeping of the leading and property-holding Secessionists, Gen. POPE giving them to understand that he would hold them strictly responsible for their protection, their property and even their lives paying the forfeit if the destruction or hindrance of these important thoroughfares should occur. The wisdom of this proceeding is apparent to every one. Gen. POPE also wisely says it is out of the question to fight those guerrilla parties of rebels with the regular soldiers. The Home Guards and Union men, who are largely in the majority in the country, must protect themselves against them. Whenever the rebels collect in numbers sufficient to justify operations against them by a large body of troops, an expedition will be promptly undertaken. It is the duty of Union men everywhere in the State to organize and fight the rebel scoundrels after their own fashion, and not be overawed in any instance by their blustering or their devilish atrocities.

In the Southwest, Gen. LYON holds the rebel forces under Gens. RAINS and PRICE, and the invaders under MCCULLOCH, in check, by his position at Springfield. He has under him a force of from seven to ten thousand men, which is now well provisioned, and provided with abundant ammunition. This force is being rapidly increased under the direction of Gen. FREMONT, and in a few days an army of from twelve to fifteen thousand men, of the best material in the country, well armed, plucky and strengthened by the prestige of former successes, will be ready for offensive operations against the rebel minions who have devastated the Southwest. The command of Gens. PRICE and RAINS, at last accounts, were in the extreme corner of the State, just within the border line, numbering about twelve thousand men. The forces of MCCULLOCH just over the line number about the same. Both may be increased to an aggregate army of 30,000 men, against whom Gen. LYON, with his 15,000, may proceed in perfect confidence of success. From numerous reliable sources we learn that the condition of the rebel forces is bad. Their subsistence is scanty, their equipments poor, the *morale* of the men low. Their inability to cope with even five or six to one against the National troops, was shown in the battle at Carthage. With an army of even 40,000 ragamuffins and bushwhackers they will not attack Gen. LYON. When, on the other hand, he shall be ready to attack them, we shall have no apprehensions as to the result.

In Southeast Missouri there is some serious trouble brewing. The news from Cairo is to the effect that Tennessee and Kentucky troops have landed upon our territory, a short distance below that place, and are menacing Bird's Point and Cairo.

At the same time Gen. WATKINS, one of Gov. JACKSON's Brigadiers, is concentrating large bodies of rebels at a point somewhat west of Cape Girardeau, threatening a movement towards Ironton and Pilot Knob, with ultimate designs upon St. Louis. It seems to us that no attack upon Cairo or Bird's Point is contemplated, those points being too watchfully guarded and fortified, and too easily accessible for reinforcements. If the rebels have the temerity to make a demonstration on that quarter, the country may feel easy as to the result. In some parts of the land they have fought bravely behind their fortifications and masked batteries, but have yet to try their mettle in the fair open field and in the "imminent deadly breach." In anything like an equal fight they must go down before the sturdy Illinoisans and Missourians, like grass before the mower's scythe. If we are correct in our conjecture that there will be no attack upon Cairo or Bird's Point, it seems probable that efforts will be made to form a junction of the Tennessee and Kentucky troops with the forces under WATKINS, and with an army of ten, fifteen or even twenty thousand men, an attempt will be made to march northward upon Jefferson City or St. Louis. This, we believe, is the dear wish and promise to his rebel fellow-citizens of the vaunting Col. BOWEN, for whose attenuated neck the halter is so impatient. It is the cherished hope also of the hundreds of rotten-hearted Secessionists who remain in our city. One can see it in their faces and overhear it from their street corner coteries. Its folly and utter recklessness are amazing. Its miserable futility, if we mistake not the signs of the times, will be fully demonstrated before the lapse of many more days.

It is comforting and assuring to every loyal heart that whatever the future has in store for this or the other portion of the State, or for the whole Commonwealth, her destiny is in the hands of so able a soldier, and so pure a patriot as Gen. FREMONT. Since his arrival in our city a few days ago, his remarkable energies of character have been directed to a study of the situation of Missouri, and the military resources of his Department, with a view to a vigorous prosecution of the war within her borders. The wonderful activity in the various Army departments under his control, and the rapid and continuous motion of large bodies of troops through and past the city during the past three days, show the promptitude and decision of a master mind, and give note of a dreadful preparation to the enemies of the Government. The situation of Missouri is more absorbingly interesting to-day, than it has been in all the fearful and exciting past.

GEN. FREMONT ACTIVE.

The following General Orders have been issued by Major-Gen. FREMONT:

HEAD-QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In compliance with General Orders No. 40, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 3, 1861, the undersigned assumes command of the Western Department.

The following officers are officially announced as constituting the Staff of the Commanding General:

Capt. J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Brevet Major J. MCKINSTRY, Assistant Quartermaster.

Surgeon S. G. I. DECAMP, Medical Director.

Lieut.-Col. T. P. ANDREWS, Deputy Paymaster-General.

JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major-General United States Army, Commanding.

HEAD-QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, July 26, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—Commanding officers of Volunteer Troops and Reserve Corps in this Department will, without delay, forward to these headquarters a return of their respective commands, stating their time of service, and accompanied by a minute report of their condition, respecting arms and equipments, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and means of transportation. The report will state the sentiments of the people among whom the troops are stationed, the nature and condition of the country in which they may be operating, its healthfulness, what supplies it will furnish, the distance from and means of communication with these head-quarters.

By order of Major-Gen. FREMONT.

JOHN C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEN. POPE'S PROCLAMATION.

The *Telegraph* has briefly sketched the accompanying document:

HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT NORTH MISSOURI, ST. CHARLES, July 23, 1861.

An investigation of the circumstances attending the difficulties along the line of the North Missouri Railroad, and the wanton destruction of bridges, culverts, &c., makes it manifest that the inhabitants of the villages and stations along the road, if not privy to these outrages, at least offered no resistance to them, and gave no information by which they could have been prevented, or merited punishment inflicted upon the criminals.

I desire the people of this section of the State to understand distinctly that their safety and the security of their property will depend upon themselves, and are directly and inseparably connected with the security of the lines of public communication.

It is very certain that the people living along the line of the North Missouri Road can very easily protect it from destruction, and it is my purpose to give them strong inducements to do so.

I therefore notify the inhabitants of the towns, villages and stations along the line of this road, that they will be held accountable for the destruction of any bridges, culverts or portions of the railroad track within five miles on each side of them.

If any outrages of this kind are committed within the distance specified, without conclusive proof of active resistance on the part of the population, and without immediate information to the nearest commanding officer, giving names and details, the settlement will be held responsible, and a levy of money or property sufficient to cover the whole damage done will be at once made and collected.

There seems to be no method of enlisting the active enmity of the citizens along the line of the road in the protection of a public work in all respects so beneficial to them, except by making it their very evident personal interest to do so, and I desire them to understand that they will be compelled to pay in full of property or money for any damage done in their vicinity.

It has been impossible heretofore even to ascertain the names of the criminals engaged in this kind of work, although they were well known to everybody in the neighborhood.

If the people who claim to be good citizens choose to indulge their neighbors and acquaintances in committing these wanton acts, and to shield them from punishment, they will hereafter be compelled to pay for it, or, if they disapprove, their objections must take more tangible form than mere words.

It is not to be expected that the General Government will occupy a large force merely to protect from the people of this part of the State a work built for their own benefit, or to defend from outrages and hostility communities which encourage violations of all law by giving no information and by offering no sort of resistance.

I therefore expect all law abiding citizens at once to take measures to secure the safety of the North Missouri Railroad in their vicinity, and I notify all others that upon the safety of the road depends the security of their own property and persons.

To carry out the intentions set forth above, divisions and subdivisions of the road will be made as soon as practicable from these head-quarters, and superintendents and assistant superintendents appointed by name, without regard to political opinions, who will be held responsible for the safety of the railroad track within their specified limits.

They will have authority to call on all persons living within these limits to appear in such number and at such times and places as they may deem necessary to secure the object in view.

I expect all good citizens who value peace and the safety of their families and property, to respond cheerfully to this arrangement, and to assume to themselves the care and protection of their own section.

JOHN POPE,
Brigadier-General U. S. A., Commanding in Northern Missouri.

THE WAR FLEET.

The Missouri *Republican* of June 30 says:

"A good deal of excitement was created on the landing yesterday morning, by the extensive preparations made by the Government for transporting troops by steamboats.

The following named boats were chartered by the Government for this purpose: *G. W. Graham*, Capt. JOHN A. SCUDDER; *New War Eagle*, Capt. H. L. WHITE; *Empress*, Capt. E. W. GOULD; *Hawk Eye State*, Capt. R. C. GRAY; *Northerner*, Capt. ——; and the *Denmark*, Capt. ROBINSON. The *Hawk Eye State*, *Northerner* and *Denmark* were afterward released from the service. The *City of Alton* also came down from Alton to load with troops, &c.

The *City of Louisiana* left for Cairo loaded with troops on Sunday night, and the *D. A. January* passed down from Quincy at 6 o'clock yesterday morning bristling with bayonets. It is understood that the boats chartered this morning, together with the *City of Alton*, are to leave with troops for Cape Girardeau and Bird's Point this evening. We also understand that there are several thousand troops at Hannibal, to be transported to Cairo, and that some of the steamers named will be sent up the river after them.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

VIGOROUS DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

There has been unusual activity at Fort Leavenworth for the past two weeks. Bombs are being manufactured and tested—cannons are being mounted and their efficiency tried—trains of wagons fitted out and loaded—in fact, the fort looks as busy as a beehive. Since the arrival of the news of the great battle in Virginia, activity has been redoubled. Breastworks are being thrown up all around the fort, and mounted with howitzers. Apprehensions of an attack being felt, and the garrison of the fort not being very large, Capt. PRINCE, the commandant, has resolved to swear several hundred of the citizen soldiers, or militia, into the United States service. Last night, Company A, of the Home Guards, under Lieut. ABERNATHY, were sworn into the United States service for thirty days, and marched up to the fort. This is the crack company of Kansas, being composed of the best men in Leavenworth. The French Zouaves, under Capt. BLACK, the Shields Guards, Capt. WISEMAN, and the German Rifles, Capt. HEUSGEN, have also gone to the fort, and been sworn in for thirty days.

A large detachment of regulars, consisting of one thousand men, are hourly expected at Fort Leavenworth, from New-Mexico. They have been on the route for a long time, and are past due. When they arrive the services of the militia at the fort will probably be dispensed with.

Fort Leavenworth is now in a condition to resist any attack that could be made on it. The fort is situated on a high bluff, on the Missouri River, three and a half miles above Leavenworth, and an equal distance below the town of Weston, Mo. The cannon command all the roads leading to the fort, and patrols guard the landing for miles up and down the river.

Capt. PRINCE, the commandant, is every inch a soldier, and possesses the confidence of the men and the community.

The news of the great battle in Virginia between Generals MCDOWELL and JOHNSTON, produced the most intense excitement in Leavenworth. The people here have looked with more eager interest to the seat of war in Virginia, than they have in other sections, for the reason that at no time do we feel entirely secure from invasion, and that a reverse in the East to the Union forces would be promptly followed by an invasion of Kansas. Now that the result of the battle became known, the timid began to predict the most disastrous results to Kansas. We have, however, not yet been invaded, and as the details come in less sickening than the first reports, the timid gain courage, and realize that our neighbors of Missouri are perfectly willing to let us alone.

A call for a meeting at Stockton's Hall, last night, was numerously signed yesterday by our prominent citizens of all parties. The meeting was held as per call, and was decidedly one of the largest ever held in Kansas. Hundreds went away from the hall unable to gain admission. Judge W. C. MCDOWELL, Democrat, presided. Speeches were made by Hon. SAMUEL A. STINSON, Col. VAUGHAN, Judge JOHNSON, and Hon. THOS. P. FENLON. Resolutions sustaining the Union, and in view of these troublesome times, urging every man in Kansas to join some military organization for home protection, were adopted.

The regular United States troops, and the First and Second Kansas Regiments, all under command of Maj. STURGIS, U. S. A., effected a junction with Gen. LYON at Grand River, Mo., last Monday. Gen. LYON's force is now about 8,000 men. He continues his march southward.

There was much indignation in Kansas, recently, caused by the whipping of some of the volunteers in Major STURGIS' command. Eight of the men were tied to cannons and severely whipped with ropes and lashes. The officers of the Army justify the proceeding on the ground that the parties whipped committed very flagrant and heinous outrages, and richly merited the worst of punishment, but others allege that the whipping was merely for the crime of stealing a few onions from the gardens while the troops moved along. Be this as it may, most of our people were very much exasperated about the affair, more especially those who knew the parties castigated.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 20.

We obtain from an officer of Gen. GARNETT'S command the following statement:

"Of the recent events at Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain, it appeared that Gen. GARNETT occupied the western slope of Laurel Hill, distant about fifteen miles from Beverly, with about three thousand men and five pieces of artillery. Col. PEGRAM was at Rich Mountain, with, as his note on the morning of the fight states, less than twelve hundred effective men and four pieces of artillery; his whole force being less than sixteen hundred. Gen. MCCLELLAN, of the United States forces, had in front of Laurel Hill seven regiments, or about six thousand men, and six pieces of artillery, and in front of Rich Mountain nine regiments, or seven thousand men, and not less than twelve pieces of artillery. This statement of the force of the enemy is taken from the statement of two prisoners—one taken at Laurel Hill, on the evening of the 10th inst., and one at Rich Mountain, on the morning of the 11th inst.

The prisoners taken at Rich Mountain further stated that Gen. MCCLELLAN had arrived in camp, in front of Rich Mountain, and had ordered an attack for the next day; that Gen. ROSECRANS had, on the morning of the 11th, started with a division of the Army by a circuitous route to attack PEGRAM in the rear. This information was sent by Col. PEGRAM to Gen. GARNETT, with a further statement that he had requested Col. SCOTT, then near Beverly with his regiment, to occupy a point on the route by which Gen. ROSECRANS was expected to advance.

As soon as Gen. GARNETT received the communication from Col. PEGRAM, he directed Col. SCOTT, by a written order, to move to the point indicated by Col. PEGRAM, and defend it at all hazards. Fearing that this order might be misunderstood, Gen. GARNETT had a diagram made of the different positions, with repeated orders to Col. SCOTT to move to the point indicated by Col. PEGRAM, and block the path by which the enemy must advance, and if forced back, to block the road behind him and dispute every inch of it. In the meantime, PEGRAM had stationed 300 men and one piece of artillery on the top of the mountain. He was soon attacked in this position by Gen. ROSECRANS, the fight lasting for nearly three hours, although the enemy numbered ten to one of our men; but, as must have been expected, the enemy at last triumphed over the little band of heroes who occupied the hill, and the command at Rich Mountain found itself surrounded by a force of 3,000 in rear, and 5,000 in front, and about half the number were compelled to surrender—the remainder escaped, and are now at Monterey.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Gen. PEGRAM, Capt. DELAGNIER, and the officers and men under them. If in every contest our men are actuated by the same spirit, there can be no doubt of the result.

If any outrages of this kind are committed within the distance specified, without conclusive proof of active resistance on the part of the population, and without immediate information to the nearest commanding officer, giving names and details, the settlement will be held responsible, and a levy of money or property sufficient to cover the whole damage done will be at once made and collected.

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The New-York Times, Saturday, August 3, 1861.

CALIFORNIA.

What is Wanted of the State?—The Crops—Preaching the Churches—Dr. Scott in Hot Water—Gov. Nye in transitu—National Offices and Appointments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 1, 1861.

What would you have of California to testify her loyalty to the Union? We are quite aware that words are cheap; that resolutions are easy; that big demonstrations and eloquent speeches among a folk who run to eloquence, naturally cost nothing but an inconsiderable bill for the hire of musicians, a small lumber item and a holiday; that silk flags sent to fighting regiments don't amount to anything. We would like to have a hand in the affair that occupies your attention. We would like to figure in the history of the crushing out of the great rebellion. Not that peace does not suit us a world better than war, nor that we have not ample occupation for our time, money and men. But when it is all over, we don't want any suspicion of sneakishness about our coast. What would you have of us? Men? Say the word, and the desert to the East will be "all on a crawl" with regiments heading for the Texas border cavalry. There are thousands of native Californians who were born on horseback, whose legs crook naturally around the saddle, whose feet are more at home in the stirrups than on the soil, and the slightest intimation that their apparition would be agreeable would bring you an army of centaurs. Money? Say so, and the hat will go around in the churches, the theatres, the business streets, with results that would not shame us. I tell you that California will be happy to render into works her brave words for the Union, if only she can learn what is expected or desired of her. There is just wind enough of secession here to keep aglow our patriotism. But not knowing what you want, we have to take it out in talking, and keep about our usual business, marrying, naming the babies, eating strawberries and early peaches, making fun of the office-seekers, and flagging the churches.

The crops are prodigious. Not from any quarter do we hear any croaking—evidence strong enough to kiss the Bible on that everywhere they are heavy. The farmers are getting through with their barley harvesting and the wheat is about ready. The straw is not in excess,—that is a great comfort, making the cutting easy. You know the custom is to stack the grain in the field, thresh it there, dispatch to the landings for a market, and burn the straw. What to do with the accumulations of the cattle yards is a good deal of trouble. Nobody thinks of manuring the fields, and many who have been contending that the straw should be permitted to lie on the surface and ploughed under next Winter, are retreating from the doctrine, suspecting that the course makes the land too porous and likely to feel earlier than it would the drought. The mould is so thick that for years to come all that will be necessary to keep up the fertility of the fields will be to plough a little deeper.

With the abundant crops, fruit more plenty and cheap than ever, and cattle seeking the shambles at rates that we marvel if they can be remunerative to the raisers, we have all the conditions that make living low in the mines; so the miners prosper, for there is always gold enough, and the production of it is in direct ratio to the number that are seeking it. Perhaps we cannot be in a better business than making bread and meat cheap and gold plenty.

Still the news that the Pony brings twice a week is the text of all men's thoughts. There is quite a rage for flagging the Churches. The Old School Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. ANDERSON'S) began it; then followed the Unitarian (STARR KING'S;) then the Congregationalist, (Mr. LACEY'S;) then the New School Presbyterian, (Mr. WILLEY'S,) and so they go. It was at first a question of taste, and there were two sides to it; but seeing that traitors work on the sly, and might do mischief under cover of conservatism on matters of taste, the Churches avoid the appearance of evil and hurry up the flag. There is a good deal of this sort of work laid out for the coming week. None of the Catholic houses of worship have yet displayed colors, nor have the Synagogues, nor has Dr. SCOTT'S (Old School Presbyterian) Church.

DR. SCOTT (formerly of New-Orleans, you know) manages to keep in hot water, as usual. In his congregation there are a great many ardent Republicans, and very few who are not pronounced Union men. But if there is a meeting-going man in town who has brothers in JEFF. DAVIS' army, and who thinks that the disciples, when they reported their Master as saying, "I came not to bring peace but a sword," misunderstood and misreported him, he goes to Dr. SCOTT'S Church. The Doctor, early in the history of the rebellion, used to pray "for all in authority, whether Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Governors," &c. The language, his Union-loving hearers said, must include JEFF. DAVIS; but they thought so highly of their pastor that for weeks they swallowed it, and hoped he would weary of the empty and offensive form. In his preaching he stuck to Ahab and Isaiah, and the men that lived before the flood, and hurt no man's feelings. But in his *Pacific Expositor* for July the Doctor put his foot into it again. In a little paragraph about "Chappaiana," he leaves the inference that "our armies" are engaged in Florida and Alabama as well as in the North. In another, he says, the New School Presbyterian Assembly, which "is strongly Anti-Slavery and Abolition, and somewhat given to meddling with politics, adopted a resolution strongly condemnatory of the Southern States, and declaring that no blood or treasure is too precious to be devoted to the perpetuity of *Mr. Lincoln's Government*." In another he says: "The Northern and Eastern religious newspapers and pulpits have almost all indorsed the *coercive war of the Administration on the South*; and not only indorse it, but urge it on in the most emphatic terms. The pulpits of this city have to some extent followed this *unholy* example. We think this is not the Gospel of the Sermon on the Mount. For ourselves, we must say we are altogether opposed to the war, and see nothing in it but evil—evil from beginning to end—if it ever should have an end, and evil ever afterwards." Now it is not in the nature of humanity to stand such talk, even from one in sacred cloth, in such times as these, and his people are right huffy about it. They pay him $10,000 a year, give him a house, and all that, and they don't think he ought to touch them on the raw so persistently, because they have forborne hitherto. Yesterday a good many ladies were in his congregation sporting the red, white and blue on their bonnets; and in little knots, after service, men who pride themselves on their coolness, talked over the absolute necessity of hanging a flag over "Calvary." The Doctor had wisely omitted on that day the "*all* in authority, whether Presidents," &c., from his prayer, which was written and read with great deliberation. He wouldn't fancy being requested to secede from his devoted church. I presume he will offend no more against the patriotism of his congregation, and confine himself more closely than ever to Ahab, and Daniel, and Ahasuerus.

On Friday evening last, at Mr. WILLEY'S church, there were interesting services held, in accordance with the recommendation of the Presbyterian (N. S.) Assembly, that the day be set apart for an occasion of prayer for the nation. The attendance represented most of the churches in the city.

Gen. NYE, Governor of Nevada, who arrived by the last steamer from Panama, is waiting for the next steamer, when, with good luck, he will have a shift of clothes. His trunk, unfortunately for him, did not leave New-York when he did. But that insured his tarry with us for ten days, and we have taken toll of him. On Saturday night the Republicans had a meeting to ratify their State ticket, and Gen. NYE was induced to speak. The house was crammed in every corner—the largest house in the city—and the audience as pretty a one to address as ever was gathered. The Governor was happy, and as merry as a governor may be. It was not quite such a speech as he made in Brooklyn, at the dinner to the well-behaved Republican local members of Congress, and of the Legislature in 1859—that was not to be expected. But it was an easy, rambling, Scriptural exhortation, with mirth enough to spice it; and when it was ended, Music Hall rang with cheers for Gen. NYE. He is to address the Mechanics' Institute one night this week, and probably we shall get a Fourth of July speech out of him—after which he will proceed to Nevada.

The war between the Superintendent (STEPHEN'S) of the Mint and some of the newly appointed officers rages fiercely yet, but the public interest is not in jeopardy. On Saturday the old Melter and Refiner, and the old Coiner, turned over the silver and gold that was in their keeping to their successors, and the bars and coin tallied to a dollar with the call of the books. So the outs go out with credit, and the incomers start fair. But Mr. STEPHENS is doing by them just what he did by the new Treasurer, appointing political friends to places under these new heads of departments, that they cannot employ to advantage and safely. EDWARD HARTE, who used to write brisk letters from Washington to the NEW-YORK TIMES, I suspect, has been appointed book-keeper by Mr. STEPHENS in the Assayer's Office, and the place is no sinecure. It is presumed that some of our new National officers will travel with headless necks after the Senate meets again.

Mr. RANKIN has about completed his Custom-house appointments, but the results are not all known, and the swearing of the disappointed is postponed until the list is complete.

We are having fine weather though the afternoons are rather dusty. GLAUCUS.

Revelations of the Campaign—Southern Traps and Northern Brigadiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the culminating of the great rebellion in actual war, the Northern mind has been constantly exercised, and the Northern nerves tried by the peculiar mode of warfare adopted by the Southern rebels, and by its unexpected success thus far. Indeed, the very mention of a "masked battery" bids fair to become a bugbear to Northern ears, and the name BEAUREGARD a goblin to frighten children with. But enough has been already revealed in the campaign to show that their success has resulted, paradoxical as it may seem, from the extreme simplicity—even juvenility—of their tactics—as a mere tyro in chess will sometimes, by the very absence of intelligent plot or scientific design, for several moves utterly disconcert a skillful and practical player. His game is simply not "according to HOYLE."

So on the great belligerent chess-board a few moves have been made, and Southern vaporing, aided by blissful ignorance, has been an overmatch for Northern intelligence, coupled with honest but misplaced Northern credulity. A single instance will illustrate—*ab uno disce omnes*: a detachment is dispatched on special service; it is forwarded to a certain point by rail. By every military principle no opposition should be encountered before reaching that point. But presto! on turning a curve in the road, a masked battery opens point blank upon them! How strange! It is not "according to HARDEE!" A quick retreat is beat, and the detachment, though crippled, is brought successfully out of the *trap*—successfully—and why? Simply because the rash gunners, with their artillery, were retreating in hot haste in the opposite direction, knowing that a dozen infantry on their flank would capture both guns and men; while our honest Brigadier brought off his whole battalion without striking a blow—not dreaming that the chivalry would "place in position" a "masked battery," and serve it without the proper sustaining force! Thus was exhibited the strange anomaly of the weaker party beating the stronger, while neither could claim the victory, as both run from the field in opposite directions—their ludicrous situation being revealed only when too late for either party to improve the advantage against the other!

As the smoke of the conflict rolls off from the battle-field of Bull Run, and reveals the plan of the great fight, it brings to our view notable instances of this mode of warfare still practiced too successfully upon our unsuspecting Generals. Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK tells us in his official report: "Col. MCCOOK advanced along the road, which we found to be a narrow track through a pine wood, thick and close with under-growth, and flanked on either side by ambuscades of brush-work, which were now, however, abandoned." That these "brushworks" were thrown up with design is evident enough from our knowledge of the tactics of the rebels, but that they were "abandoned ambuscades" is not so apparent. Our engineers found extensive intrenchments thrown up around Fairfax Court-house, but their experienced military eye could detect no evidence of their ever having been occupied by the formidable armament whose existence had been industriously heralded on our side of the lines, and whose grim visage had loomed up in the distance to the terror of our too-susceptible Brigadiers. Yet there was design in the construction of those mock-intrenchments, and their design was probably fully accomplished in their timely abandonment. So these "brush-works" which, to the suspicious eye of our Western Brigadier, were "abandoned ambuscades," may have fulfilled their design in quite another way. To say nothing of the improbability of an ambuscade on either side of a narrow track, with a thick tangle-wood forest behind them and "brush-work" in front, awaiting the approach of a division in force, composed of every arm in the service—the sequel, and [the manner in which this Southern country is occupied by the natives would both indicate a different purpose.

The Southern highways are emphatically *forest* roads. The traveler may journey many miles, from county to county, and from court-house to court-house, through a seemingly primitive forest, passing only at long intervals a dilapidated cabin or deserted wagon-shed, giving one unacquainted with Southern *institutions* the impression of an uninhabited wilderness, while really he is passing through a region as thickly settled as the average of Southern country. If he will take one of the obscure bridle-paths which at short intervals he may observe shooting off from the main road, and follow it a hundred yards or so through the woods, he will come out upon a "clearing," occupied by a log-cabin and a corn-patch; and so on through other belts of forest to similar clearings in frequent succession, occupied in like manner by cabins and corn-patches, where generation after generation of "poor white trash," as the aristocracy of the negroes call them, have been reared in blissful ignorance of any "higher power" than the Slave power, or any higher object in life than "hog and hominy."

Through such a country our troops were doubtless marching in the vicinity of Bull Run. Hence these "brushwork" blinds, of no account for defence, would, in the plans of the rebels, serve a good purpose in shutting out from sight any bridle-paths and cartways through this tangle-wood forest, which, to a wide-awake commander, might suggest the sending out of reconnoitering parties, or even the making a *détour* in force from the main road—a contingency which the sequel shows was no part of the programme in the reception which our rebel hosts had in store for us. "For," says our General's official report, "reaching the head of this narrow road, where it opened upon the stream, Col. MCCOOK found the battery to be a strong earthwork immediately opposite and commanding the outlet from the wood, the distance across to the enemy's battery being about 350 yards." And again: "In the meantime the enemy discovering our presence and position in the wood, and evidently having the exact range of the road we were occupying, opened on us a heavy fire of shells and round and grape shot." The "exact range" for the guns had evidently been previously obtained by actual trial, and all was held in readiness for the appearance of our deluded troops. This disposition of things seems to one unsophisticated in *Hardee's Tactics*, a trap, and the arrangement of the road to this opening a blind decoy, simple in its design, but successful in its result.

But one other element need enter into this *exposé*, and that comes from a South-side view of the subject. Is there anything in the education or training of the *chivalry* which leads their minds,—instinctively, as it were,—to this semi-Indian mode of warfare, so peculiar—*per se*, as JOHN TYLER would say—to themselves? Now, Southern boys are all *trappers*, and no one ought to know better than Gen. SCHENCK that this early education is not lost upon them when they have become men. Almost as soon as they can distinguish between a persimmon and a potato, the boys commence to entrap birds in their "figure-of-fours," and as they grow older they enter upon the chase on a larger scale. One favorite sport is to "drive" partridges, and such birds as will run for cover without taking wing. For this object they construct, in the ordinary trail of the birds, a "wattling" hedge of platted brush, forming a long lane, wide at the mouth, and contracting to a point at the remote end. The birds unsuspectingly enter this lane, and running from side to side for cover, approach the narrow end to find themselves at the mouth of an open net, into which they hurriedly rush and are caught. Whole bevies of partridges and quails are thus caught in their innocent search for cover, while flocks of wild turkeys are led into the trap by following too blindly the lead of a conceited and over-confident turkey-gobbler.

This may seem a boyish game to be played by full-grown men in time of war; but its simplicity is for a time its success, and these Southern "trappers" have of late but too successfully verified, in the case of some of our newly-fledged and over-confident Brigadiers, the old adage that "men are but boys of an older growth."

ONE WHO KNOWS THE SOUTH.

Extensive Jail Delivery.

DESPERATE ATTACK OF THE PRISONERS ON THE DEPUTY-JAILOR.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 29.

Last evening, about half-past six o'clock, almost all of the prisoners confined in the County Jail of this city made their escape. The manner in which they did so is as follows: At that hour the deputy-jailor goes round to the cells, removing the buckets with which the occupants are supplied. In accordance with his usual custom, he was doing so last night, and had reached the last cell, on the third floor, in which prisoners were confined. The occupants of this, three in number, were ULYSSES HARRISON, a murderer, ALECK MCBRIDE and BRYAN MALONE, two equally desperate characters.

When Deputy BUTTON set the door slightly ajar to receive the bucket, the villains immediately wrenched it wide open, and springing out felled the Deputy to the floor, one of them hitting him with a soda bottle on the forehead, inflicting a fearful wound. They then struck him several times in the face, and gagged him with a large bone, the strings attached to which were drawn painfully tight around his neck; then tying his hands behind him with a rope, they placed him, drenched in blood, in their cell, and locked the door, having first obtained possession of the keys. Proceeding over the entire jail, they unlocked every cell, and let out the occupants, after which, unfastening the outside door, they all rushed into the yard, expecting to pass through the office entrance to the street. The negro assistant, however, discovering them coming, locked the door, and put the key in his pocket. Finding themselves stopped in that direction, they at once turned, and, running up some stairs at the back of the office, got on to the roof, and from there jumped to the pavement, the building being very low. The whole number that escaped was twenty-eight. All that wished to go did so, only those remaining who had little to fear, or chose rather to obtain their liberty in a legitimate manner. After getting into the street the prisoners scattered in all directions, and with marvelous rapidity disappeared from sight in alleys, basements of buildings and the distance. Every prisoner being released and able to gain his liberty or not, as he chose, of course those whose imprisonment was of any importance, such as murderers and thieves, made their escape, and are now at liberty. Three only that made the attempt were retaken, one of whom was NEWBERG, charged with larceny. When the flight of the prisoners was discovered, Mr. GUYON, keeper of the calaboose, at once went into the jail and called to Deputy BUTTON. Receiving no answer to his repeated shouts, he concluded the officer had been killed and commenced a thorough search, finding him at last in the cell where he had been locked, covered with blood and suffering intense agony from the painful gag placed in his mouth. The prisoners having taken the keys with them. Mr. GUYON was obliged to break in the door with an axe to extricate the wounded man. His injuries, although of a painful character, are not at all dangerous. Jailor RODERMAN was absent from town at the time of the occurrence. The attempt, which resulted so successfully, had been carefully planned and prepared beforehand, the rope used to tie Mr. BUTTON being made from the shirts that they wore, while the gag was carefully prepared in a manner to make it the most effective. All the police that could be gathered were at once dispatched in pursuit of the fugitives, and it is probable that many of them will be retaken to-day. The following are their names and the crimes with which they were charged, furnished us by the Clerk of the Criminal Court:

Ulysses Harrison, murder, ten years to penitentiary; Alex. McBride, grand larceny, three do.; Henry Dugan, murder, not tried; Michael Lyons, petit larceny, two months county jail; Wm. S. Williams, burglary and larceny, not tried; Emanuel Wise, counterfeiting gold coin; Richard M. Post, robbing mail; Wm. Patterson, grand larceny, not tried; H. St. Clair, forgery, not tried; Wm. Blomburg, forgery, not tried; John Clancey, assault to kill, not tried; Hugh McDonald, burglary and larceny, twelve years penitentiary; Patrick Hughes and Thomas Mulhall, robbery, not tried; Thomas Carr, grand larceny, six months county jail; Patrick McFaddin, *alias* Fox *alias* Williams, forgery, not tried; John B. Bates, grand larceny, two years penitentiary; Geo. Colvis, grand larceny, three do.; Jas. C. Carroll, burglary and larceny, not tried; Chas. Harris *alias* Sievin, grand larceny, not tried; Mich'l Kennedy, wife poisoner, not tried; John Rose, witness from House of Refuge; Dick White, Washington county, (safe keeping;) John Howard and Jas. Sullivan, burglary and larceny, not tried; Peter Fenlon, grand larceny, not tried; Jas. Baccigalupo, burglary and larceny, twelve years penitentiary; John Harrison and Wm. Thompson, grand larceny, not tried; James Clark, robbery, not tried, caught after scaling the wall; John Zehn, grand larceny, two years penitentiary; Frank Newkirk, grand larceny, not tried.

This unfortunate occurrence, which has set loose upon the community such a large number of desperate criminals, shows plainly the unfitness of the jail, in its present condition, for the purposes which it has to serve. Among the most important improvements needed are some that would do away with the present old-fashioned method of constantly opening the doors for the passage of baskets, and similar articles.

The Case of Mr. Hurlbert.

From the London Telegraph.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 5, 1861.

I have a curious piece of history to tell you respecting a gentleman somewhat widely known in the literary circles of London—Mr. W. H. HURLBERT. A native of Charleston, South Carolina, and a graduate of Harvard University, Mr. HURLBERT completed his education in Germany. After spending some time in England, where he formed a wide acquaintance and won some celebrity by his contributions to the Quarterlies, he returned to this country to pursue his favorite profession—journalism. He was connected with the TIMES of this City, and was known as the most brilliant and facile writer connected with the City Press. Here, too, his great social qualities secured him a very wide and warmly-attached circle of acquaintances. At the opening of the last Presidential campaign, Mr. HURLBERT espoused the cause of Mr. DOUGLAS with great warmth; and, in consequence of this fact, dissolved his connection with the TIMES, which was a leading Republican paper. When the idea of secession was first broached, he fell in with it warmly; and, deprived of the opportunity of explaining his views through the newspaper press, published one or two pamphlets warmly espousing the cause of the South, and arguing eagerly in favor of the recognition of the Confederate States. Finally, it is said, fearful that he had so far involved himself as to have become an object of suspicion, Mr. HURLBERT thought it expedient to seek an asylum in the section which he had so warmly defended. He went to Richmond, and thence traveled further South. It soon became known that an ex-editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES was journeying through the Southern States, and immediately he became an object of suspicion. Vigilance committees were notified of his coming as he went from point to point, and on reaching Atlanta, Ga., he was placed under arrest. A lively interchange of telegrams with Richmond ensued; and, although Mr. HURLBERT had friends at Court in the person of the Confederate Attorney-General and the Assistant Secretary of State, he was held a close prisoner, and taken to the capital, where he was thrown into the same jail which held several prisoners of war of by no means so refined a culture as himself. When first arrested he claimed to be bearer of dispatches to the French Consul at Charleston, but that gentlemen denied all knowledge of him, and this plea did not save him. What his ultimate fate will be there is much anxiety to learn. Notwithstanding his Southern birth and proclivities, he has been an uncompromising enemy of Slavery, urging its abolition very frequently and plainly, and the knowledge of this fact which will doubtless be developed will not tend to secure him a fair or unprejudiced hearing. It is not impossible that some of your readers may yet be able to say that the Southern rebels hanged an acquaintance of theirs on suspicion that he was a spy. Notwithstanding the harm which Mr. HURLBERT has worked the North, there is a feeling of anxiety here regarding the ultimate disposition which may be made of him. Should Mr. DAVIS and his coadjutors be deluded into the belief that he is not really what he asserts himself to be, they may hold him as a hostage for the safe release of Marshal KANE, of Baltimore. There was a suspicion here some months ago that Mr. HURLBERT furnished the London *Times* with some of the data which started that journal in its course of hostility to the Union. If this fact should be established in the course of the investigation which his case must receive, it would procure him a speedy release from durance, and make a permanent residence in the Confederate States desirable.

LAW REPORTS.

The Defalcation of the Union Bank.

SUPREME COURT.

Before G. C. Goddard, Referee.

The Union Bank, of the City of New-York, vs. *Jacob S. Mott, et al.*—This cause, which has been before Special and General Terms, in such a variety of phases, has, at length, been decided by the Referee.

The action was brought to recover $97,254 90, and interest, from Feb. 9, 1851, for overdrafts on the bank, made, it was alleged, in collusion with the bank's bookkeeper, Benjamin K. Brotherson, who, by false, entries on the books of the bank, managed to conceal the deficit.

The Referee finds that the bank is not entitled to recover, and gives judgment against the plaintiff for costs.

Samuel A. Foot, for plaintiff; David Dudley Field, for defendant; Garrett S. Mott, Luther R. Marsh, for defendant, Jacob H. Mott.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in the following indictment:

The United States vs. *Daniel Domi.*—An indictment for passing a counterfeit quarter-dollar.

Judge BETTS said to the jury that he would allow them to control their own business in the main: that they had already had a long term, and the Court would not compel them to remain in session if there was no business for them.

The Foreman said there were one or two matters still pending, and they had concluded to adjourn for a fortnight to accommodate the District Attorney, who was absent.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday next.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Simon Mussince et al.* vs. *Charles Stillman et al.*—Settled.

Henry A. Frink vs. *William Morrison, Jr.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, of opposing without prejudice to the right of the applicant to institute an action and obtain an adjudication of his rights as against the judgment in question.

John W. Button vs. *H. H. Cohen et al.*—Injunction dissolved, and motion for receiver denied, in case the defendant Cohen within ten days execute and file a bond, with two sureties in $10,000, to be approved by a Justice of this Court, conditioned for the payment of the judgment which may be recovered against him in this action. If such bond be not so filed, then the motion is denied, and a reference is directed to appoint a Receiver and take security; $10 costs to the prevailing part on each motion to abide the event of the action.

Thomas Galway vs. *The United States Steam Refining Sugar Company et al.*—Unless the defendant comply with the conditions mentioned in the opinion, the judgment is vacated, and attachment to issue to answer for the contempt, bailable in $1,000, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 2, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	86¾	
20,000	do.	87	
6,000	do.	87@	
5,000	do.	s7	87½
5,000	T. S. 6s, '81, Cou.		87¾
20,000	do.		87½
2,000	Trea. 10 ₰ c. Nts.		100¾
3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60		90½
2,000	Mich. 6s.		86¼
27,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.		44¾
5,000	do.	s30	44
2,000	Va. State 6s.		50¼
15,000	Va. 6s, Large Bs.		47
3,000	Georgia St. 6s.		67
2,000	N. C. State 6s.		61
2,000	Mo. State 6s.		44½
123,000	do.		44¾
20,000	do.	b10	44½
2,000	do.		44¾
5,000	do.	s30	44¾
4,000	Louisiana States		60¾
1,000	Erie 2d M. Ex. '79		96
3,000	Erie R. R. 4th M. B.		73
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds		60
13,000	G. & C. 1st M. ex. int.		76½
50	Union Bank		89
30	Bank of S. of N. Y.		75
10	Bank of Commerce.		78
5	Metropolitan Bank.		89
20	Continental Bank.		70
30	Nicaragua Tran. Co.		2
175	N. Y. Cen.	p. & c.	76¾
200	do.	opg.	76¾
250	do.	p. & c.	76⅝
100	do.	s30	76¾
10	do.		77
100	Mich. Cen. R.		72¾
100	Erie Railroad.		25¾
100	do.		25¾
50	do.		26¼
50	Hudson River R.	s30	34¾
20	do.		34¾
50	do.		34¾
100	do.	b10	34¾
250	Harlem R. Pref.		26
150	do.		29¾
300	Reading R. R.		37
200	do.		37¼
300	do.	b15	37¼
1500	do.	s10	37½
700	do.	s10	37
300	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		30
150	do.		29¾
50	Ill. Cen. R. S.	s30	64
100	do.	s10	64¾
150	Galena & Chic. R.		63½
100	do.	s10	63½
250	do.		63¾
100	do.	b30	63¾
100	do.	s10	63½
100	do.	s10	63¾
10	do.		63¾
5	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.		94¾
400	Clev. & Tol. R.		29
260	do.		28¾
100	do.	b15	28¾
100	do.		28¾
100	do.	s10	63½
100	do.	s60	28¾
100	do.		28¾
5	Chic. & R. I. R.		41
100	do.		40¾
200	do.	s30	40¼
50	do.	b30	41

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.		87½
10,000	do.		87¾
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg		87¾
2,000	Trea. 12 ₰ c. Nts.		102
1,000	Trea. 11 ₰ c. Nts.		100¾
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s.		75
4,000	N. Carolina St. 6s		61
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60.		90¾
2,000	Ten. State 6's, '90		43½
5,000	do.		43¼
1,000	do.		43¾
5,000	Missouri St. 6s.	b10	43¾
27,000	do.		43¼
5,000	do.	b10	44
21,000	do.		43¾
10,000	do.	b30	43¾
1,000	Del. L. & W. R. 1st M		96
35	Pacific M. Stm. Co.		73¾
50	do.		73¾
50	N. Y. Central R. p&c		76¾
150	do.	p&c	76¾
24	Erie Railway Pref.		44¾
20	Hudson River R.		34¾
55	do.		34
60	Harlem R.		10¾
10	Panama Railroad.		107
250	Gal. & Chi. R.		63
100	do.	s10	63
200	do.		63¼
50	do.	s30	63
100	do.	bnw	63¼
30	Clev. & Tol. R.		28¾
300	do.		28¾
100	do.	b10	28¾
100	do.	s60	28
100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.		40
50	do.	b30	40
50	do.	s30	39½

FRIDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The important modification of the Sub-Treasury Law, noticed yesterday as being engrafted on the Supplemental Loan bill in Congress, has been agreed to by both Houses, and the bill is now the law of the land. We rejoice that through the present trial of War it is so. The Banks of the large cities and the solvent Banks of the interior, who make themselves lenders to the Government, are quite as capable and deserving depositories of the Treasury accounts as the branch offices of the Department itself. But aside from this equitable consideration, it is every way desirable that the War negotiations of the Government should be conducted, and the disbursement of the proceeds of such negotiations made, with as little disturbance to the Money Market and as light a movement of Bullion as practicable. The facts that the entire operation inward and outward is made within a circuit of two or three hundred miles of New-York, and that most of the Money disbursed finds its way back to this common centre in a very short period, render it easy to conduct the business, in a large measure, through the Banks without even the temporary transfer of ten, fifteen, or twenty millions at any one time in Gold to the Sub-Treasury; such transfer adding nothing to the credit of the Government, while endangering the quiet steadiness of the Money market to its own detriment as a borrower.

The exact provisions of this Supplemental Loan bill, and the shape which the Tariff and Tax bills will ultimately take in Congress, are not yet known. That they will satisfy *all* parties we have scarcely a hope; but that they will be such as to abundantly conserve the credit of the Government, and guard the Treasury against the rapacity of money-lenders, we have every confidence. Nor will it be anything to the prejudice of the Loan bill that it recognizes the solvent Banking institutions of this City and of the interior as part of the convenient machinery of the Government, as well in disbursing as in lending Money for the use of the Treasury. The change may not suit the extreme notions of some of our *Bullion* theorists, but will, at least, protect the Treasury from the exorbitant *shaves* to which the violent and heavy movement of Bullion in a season of War would inevitably subject it.

The Stock Market was further advanced in prices to-day, nearly the whole list round. The Government Stocks rose ¼@1 ₰ cent. Treasury paper was in demand at 96¼@96¾ ₰ cent., and interest, for the large bills, and 96¼@97½ for the small bills, having two years to run. The State Stocks rose rapidly at the early Board to 44½ ₰ cent. for Missouris; 50½ for Virginias; 44½ for Tennessees and 61 for North Carolinas. In the afternoon the large advance since day before yesterday in Missouris and Tennessees brought in sellers, and the price fell off ½@¾ ₰ cent. The Railway Share list was higher, without inducing anything more than a moderate supply of Stocks either for cash or on contract. The speculative sellers on the War prospects, who operated with some freedom a few days ago at lower figures than the present, appear to have lost confidence in their theory of an early decline, and some of them are said to have reversed their movement. The market for New-York Central since the closing of the transfers for the August dividend, has gone up 1½ ₰ cent., and nearly all the Western shares have followed in about the same proportion. Erie shares are 2@2½ ₰ cent. up since day before yesterday. Pacific and Panama are also 2@2½ ₰ cent. better than early in the week. The general dealings at the Second Board and after were not so strong as in the forenoon, the market ultimately closing steady, about as follows:

Central	76¾	Missouris	43¾
Erie	26	Tennessees	43¾
Galena	63¾	United States 1881	87½
Rock Island	40	Panama	107
Toledo	29¾	Pacific	73¾
Illinois Central	64		

The bidding for City Bank shares improved under the modification of the Sub-Treasury law by Congress:

Manhattan	114	Merchants	89
Mechanics	92½	Union	89
Chemical	400½	State of New-York	75
Commerce	78	Mechanics Bank'g Ass'n	80
Ocean	70	American Exchange	75
Hanover	68	Metropolitan	87
Shoe and Leather	95	Corn Exchange	74
Continental	70	Importers' & Traders'	80
Park	87	Manufact'rs & Merch'ts	77

The holders of Railway mortgages continued indifferent sellers, and the bidding prices are steady:

N. Y. Central Sixes	92	Lake Erie & W. firsts	62
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64	99¼	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	95
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '76	96	Clev. & T. firsts, S. F.	73
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, convertible, '76	102	M. Cen. 8 ₰ c., old	94
Erie firsts, '68	102	M. Cen. 8 ₰ c n f. '82	95
Erie seconds, '59	98	M. So. 7 ₰ c. seconds	61
Erie seconds, ext., '79	96	M. So. 7 ₰ c. Assent. B's	50
Erie thirds, '83	83¼	N. Indiana R. firsts	76
Erie fourths, '80	82¾	N. I. R., Gosh. L., '68	70
Hudson R. firsts, '69	100	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	73
Hud. R. seconds S. F. '85	95	Ill. Cent. 7 ₰ cent., '75	90
Harlem firsts, 1869-73	92	Ter. H. & Alton seconds, 8 ₰ c., '70	20
Harlem seconds, '64	91	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
N. J. Cent. seconds	100	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d sc's.	37
Gal. & Chicago firsts	96¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	16
Gal. & Chic. seconds	94	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	25
Chi. & Rock I. firsts	93		

The Foreign Exchange market for the mail to-morrow is less firm for Merchant bills, which have been done from 107½ down to 106½ ₰ cent., according to the credits drawn against. Bankers' continue steady at 107¼@107½ ₰ cent., with a fair business in choice names for the present mail. Francs are f.5.26¼@f.5.23¾ for Bankers and f.5.30@f.5.27½ for Merchant bills.

The California steamer to-day brings the expected double remittance of gold, which left San Francisco on July 1 and July 11. The following are the consignees:

SPECIE LIST BY NORTHERN LIGHT.

J. G. Parker & Son	$16,000	J. Heller & Bro	$19,664
John Sinclair	5,000	Scholles Brothers	39,250
Naylor & Co	11,581	C. C. Baker	19,268
W. F. Weld & Co	17,500	Baker & Morrill	14,938
J. H. Coghill	6,940	R. Patrick	131,500
John Jones	3,000	Luther Lapham	10,267
Jas. Patrick & Co	20,000	De Witte, Kittle & Co.	54,400
H. Styhing	1,500	W. T. Coleman	109,700
J. B. Budd	2,200	G. B. Chase	20,000
J. A. McGaw	2,500	American Ex. Bank	83,000
H. L. Goodwin	3,000	C. H. Grant & Co	15,226
Rosenfeldt & Bro	27,000	Roberts, Morrison & Co	14,000
Z. Einstein & Bro	11,000	F. Naylor	20,000
Hodge & Wood	2,000	Inman, Bonel & Co	17,500
H. Cohn & Co	23,500	A. W. Canfield	8,500
Howland & Aspinwall	6,939	M. C. Hawley	9,000
Jas. T. Haywood	3,000	Jennings & Brewster	18,000
Turner Bros	2,000	Wm. Selligham & Co	55,000
J. Lee & Co	2,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	29,400
Jas. Hunter & Co	12,000	Neustadter Bro	37,950
Order	50,263	C. H. Mallory	14,000
R. S. Wade	7,000	W. Crosby	10,000
S. S. Reed & Co	22,295	J. B

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—TEMPTATION—THEIRS MARRIED—OPIE AND NOTHING.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

BRYANT'S NEW-YORK INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL PANORAMA OF THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

Newspaper Train.

A special newspaper train will leave on Sunday morning, at an early hour, for New-Haven, stopping at all the stations. The TIMES, containing the latest intelligence from the seat of war, can be had from newsagents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The military movements are reported as having taken place in the vicinity of Washington. Gen. MCCLELLAN has established his head-quarters in the city, and is rapidly bringing order out of the chaos which followed the disaster at Bull Run. The chain of pickets has been extended up the Potomac, and now reaches to those of Gen. BANKS, and other important measures have been adopted, calculated to give assurance of the safety of the Capital.

According to reports which reach us through our dispatches and the Western papers, some twelve thousand troops have already crossed the Mississippi River to New-Madrid, Mo., with a view to making an attack on Bird Point; and subsequently upon Cairo. The Railroads of Tennessee are said to have been taken possession of by the Tennessee authorities, in order that the transportation of troops may be facilitated. At New-Madrid these troops are to be joined by others from Arkansas and Missouri, swelling the number, it is expected, to an aggregate of fifty thousand men. The National scouts report at Cairo that the rebels already assembled at New-Madrid are well armed and drilled, and have good artillery, besides two regiments of cavalry. Gen. PILLOW is in command, and has issued a bombastic address to the people of Missouri, declaring his intention to "drive the invaders from the State." The rebels evidently mean mischief in that direction, though Gen. FREMONT, it will be seen, is taking active measures to counteract it. He, yesterday, reached Cairo in person, with considerable reinforcements.

The object of the expedition from Fortress Monroe, mentioned yesterday, is now explained. The three propellers proceeded to the Pocomoke River, up which they proceeded some six miles and communicated with the people, informing them that they were there to prevent the transportation of contraband goods to the Eastern Shore of Virginia. A landing was subsequently effected at Shelltown, Md., to ascertain the truth or falsity of the report which represented that a battery had been erected there. No battery was found. The steamers are now anchored off the mouth of the Pocomoke River.

From our correspondent on board the United States steam sloop *Brooklyn*, blockading the mouths of the Mississippi, we receive the first reliable account of the manner in which the privateer *Sumter* was allowed to run out into the Gulf of Mexico. The *Brooklyn* at the time was engaged in chasing a British bark, but her commander received warning that the *Sumter* was coming out, and might have prevented her, or perhaps have effected her capture. Instead of this, however, he continued in chase of the bark, and allowed the privateer to run out. The *Brooklyn* subsequently followed her, and would certainly have overtaken her; but, much to the surprise and chagrin of all on board, she was put about by order of Capt. POOR, and proceeded back to her cruising ground. Our correspondent comments, with much severity, upon the conduct of Capt. POOR—and certainly, if his representations are correct, it seems difficult to account for it. He is stated to have acted in the matter directly contrary to the advice of all his officers. The *Brooklyn* captured, on the 9th of July, the bark *Pilgrim*, of New-Orleans, with a valuable cargo of wines, brandies, &c., consigned to parties in New-Orleans.

Congress yesterday did agreat deal of important business, and placed legislation in such a state of forwardness as will probably enable one branch to adjourn to-day. In the Senate, the bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase additional vessels for the Revenue service was passed. The bill authorizing the construction of twelve small side-wheel steamers for the blockading service was passed. The resolution approving the acts of the President elicited considerable discussion, but was not finally disposed of. A bill making additional appropriations for the Army—among them $20,000,000 for raising and organizing the volunteers—was passed. The vote by which the bill to punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts was passed, was reconsidered, and the bill was laid on the table. The Senate soon afterwards went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned. In the House, a resolution was introduced by Mr. COX and passed, which conveys the thanks of Congress to the officers and soldiers of the Army, and the sympathy of the nation for those who suffered bereavment in the late battle. Another resolution provides for the adjournment of the House to-day—the Senate to remain in session as long as it may be necessary. A substitute for the Senate bill providing for the confiscation of rebel property was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, and provoked considerable discussion, and was finally rejected. Mr. BINGHAM then proposed an amendment to the original bill, restricting its operations to the present rebellion, which was also rejected. After refusing to lay the bill on the table, the House recommitted it to the Judiciary Committee, 69 to 48. Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Conference on the Tariff and the Direct Tax bills, made a report explanatory of the modifications made, which was agreed to, and the bills stand passed. An abstract of the principal modifications will be found in our report of the proceedings. A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed, which provides for the punishment of persons recruiting for service against the Government in any State or Territory.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. SCHWARZWAELDER, arrived home yesterday morning, and met an enthusiastic welcome. Many of the members will reenlist for the war.

By the steamship *Fulton*, which passed Cape Race yesterday morning, we have advices from Europe three days later. She left Southampton on the 24th ult. An advance had taken place in both American Securities and Consols. The latter were quoted at 90@90¼ for account. In the London Discount Market the minimum rate was 5½ ₱ cent. A further advance had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton Market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. The political intelligence by this arrival is generally unimportant. Spain had recognized the Kingdom of Italy so far as to send a representative to the former Court of FRANCIS II. A Liberal demonstration had taken place in Warsaw, which does not seem to have been interfered with by the soldiery or the police. Large crowds assembled before the residence of the British Consul, crying "Long live Queen VICTORIA," and deposited bouquets, in gratitude for British sympathy for Poland. A rescript from the Emperor of Austria had been read in both houses of the Hungarian Parliament, in which he denied about all the Hungarians demand. The reactionists and the brigands were giving considerable trouble in Italy.

The steamship *Northern Light* reached this port yesterday, having left Aspinwall on the 25th ult. She brings the mails and passengers from California, and upwards of two millions in treasure. The news from California has been anticipated, but we receive later and interesting advices from New-Granada and the South Pacific. Reports relative to the progress of MOSQUERA are again conflicting, and it seems to be uncertain whether he has gained possession of Bogota, as before reported, or whether he has been repulsed, and forced to fall back on Tunja, some ninety miles distant. MOSQUERA had, however, issued a proclamation declaring that the blockade was only a paper one, and inviting commerce. From Chili, we learn that PEREZ, the Government candidate, has been elected President. Spain has recognized the independence of Bolivia, by ratifying the treaty of 1847. In Nicaragua, a new era in commerce has been marked by the exportation of the first lot of native cotton—thirty bales, raised by an American named JOHN E. RUSSELL. During the coming season it will probably be extensively cultivated, as the seed has been widely distributed.

The Stock Market was again firm yesterday, with a further advance of ¼@1 ₱ cent. on Government Stock, and 1 ₱ cent. on State Stocks. The Railway Shares were 76¼@76¾ for New-York Central, and 26 for Eries. Exchange 107¼@107¾. No change in Money.

A brisk demand prevailed for Flour, Wheat and Corn, yesterday, at firmer prices. The decline in rates on freight encouraged shippers to buy freely. Provisions, Cotton, Whisky, Rice, Dry Goods, Cod Fish, Raisins, Currants, Tallow and Tobacco, were in moderate request. A fair business was transacted in Soap, Sugars, Coffee, Hops and Teas. Resin was actively sought after, and was advancing. Metals, Hemp, Hides, Seeds, Spices, Candles, Dyewoods, Foreign Liquors, Lime and Whalebone were quiet. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Peace with Rebellion.

The *Journal of Commerce* seizes upon the present opportunity to propose a settlement of the dispute between the Union and its foes. It demands an armistice of three months, and a Convention of delegates from all the States, to agree upon some basis, either of preserving the Union or of separating. For the sake of its preservation, it recommends additional guarantees, such as may satisfy the South, that their rights will not be assailed.

This is precisely such a proposition as JEFF. DAVIS himself might be expected to make. It embodies thoroughly the ideas and hopes of the Secessionists, and comes at precisely the moment which they would select for opening negotiations. We are unwilling to regard the *Journal of Commerce* as the conscious agent of these men,—as their mouth-piece and representative in making this proposition. But whether consciously or not, it is doing their work. It is speaking their thoughts—uttering their wishes—pressing their hopes and schemes on the attention and favor of the public. It has the same view of the value of the Union—the same indifference to its preservation—the same low estimate of its sacredness and worth which they exhibit. And it advocates their cause with far greater effect than it could do if it were an open and avowed accomplice in their treason.

The *Journal of Commerce* seems to consider *peace*,—however secured and on whatever terms enjoyed,—as the one thing needful for a nation. It is ready to sacrifice everything to peace,—to make any conditions, however humiliating, in order to secure it, and to accept any position for the nation, no matter how degrading, for the sake of avoiding the sacrifices and dangers of War. This is an ignoble view of national duties and of national honor. No nation that should act upon such a basis could maintain itself for a single generation among the other nations of the earth. The people who regard *peace* as the supreme object of their ambition,—and who are ready to make any sacrifice to maintain it,—are ready to become the slaves of any power which may think it worth while to reduce them to subjection. Peace can always be secured, if we will stoop low enough. No nation need ever be at war, if it will only submit to whatever insults and injuries other nations may find it their interest to inflict. But the nation that does not even struggle for its rights,—that sits down passive and supine under whatever attempt may be made to crush and disgrace it,—has already survived every sentiment that can ennoble existence.

It is the *people* of this country, quite as much as their Government, that are now on trial. Whether the Union shall be preserved or not, is a question of secondary importance. What we want first of all to know is, whether the people have the manly virtue, the self-denying courage to *fight* for their Government,—or whether they prefer the selfish enjoyments of peace to the blessings which they have inherited from their fathers. No nation deserves a government, that will not fight for it. No nation is fit for liberty,—no nation deserves a place among the recognized powers of the earth, that is not ready to meet in the battle-field every foe who would overthrow and destroy the Government which embodies their sovereignty and secures its supremacy. And the trial of self-defence is one which, sooner or later, comes upon every nation. There is not to-day a single Power in Europe which has not, more than once, been compelled to pass through the fiery furnace and fight, in a life and death struggle, for its own existence. They are all to-day the nobler and the greater for the struggle. Are we beneath them in courage? Or is our Government alone, of all the Governments on earth, the one not worth fighting for? There never has been, from the beginning of the world to the present day, a Government which half so well deserved the utmost of human effort for its preservation as this—and one which a great mass of the people were so profoundly interested in shielding from destruction as ours.

The *Journal of Commerce* would have us accept the battle of Bull Run as a final and decisive test of the "*relative manhood*" of the two sections. Because we were beaten then, it would have us sit down in abject subjection forever after. It urges peace on the basis of this defeat,—peace on a basis which involves our acknowledgment of inferiority, and which would give our conquerors a perfect right to impose their will upon us for the future. The country is not ready for such a humiliation. It would spurn with contempt such a suggestion, if it were to be made by the chosen leader of the rebels himself:—it will scout it with loathing when made by his craven-hearted apologists here at home. There are many things which our people prize beyond peace:—and national honor and self-respect are among them. They will sacrifice everything else,—wealth, ease, life, whatever material goods may be at their command,—for the vindication of their honor and the preservation of their own regard. No nation has ever yet grown great but through the stern discipline of war. Ours, young as it is, and pampered by prosperity as it has been into half-forgetfulness of the conditions of greatness, will not shrink from the needed lesson. We may have storms and sufferings of various sorts in prospect. We may have a long contest,—reverses even, disaster upon disaster, which shall call forth all the manly spirit of our people, and lead them, sternly and sadly, up the steep and perilous heights of national honor and renown. For all this they will be prepared. As the necessity for it dawns gradually upon them, they will welcome it, as among the inevitable concomitants of growth and power,—and with every year and every month they will become equal to the work which it demands. We cannot cast the horoscope of the future. We know not what trials or what perils its impenetrable curtains may shut from our view. But whatever else they may reveal, we trust and pray that they may never unveil a disgraceful peace, or a dishonoring compromise with treason and rebellion.

The New Tariff—The Direct Tax—The Income Tax—Virtual Repeal of Sub-Treasury Law.

The first of August, 1861, will be a memorable day in the fiscal history of the United States. It records the passage through both Houses of Congress, within a few hours, of four measures of fundamental importance, each of them well entitled to the most careful and deliberate examination. Such is the hot-haste under which they have been passed through Congress, and so imperfect the telegraphic communications, that it is next to impossible to state their provisions with any reasonable approach to accuracy. We learn enough, however, to know that each of them is of vital concern to the country. It has not been thought necessary to afford our moneyed classes, or property-holders, or the public Press of this City, any opportunity whatever of examining any of these measures before their passage. And even now it is difficult to ascertain precisely the contents of the laws actually passed. From the best lights we can obtain, we suppose the general results to be as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of Congress informed them that the public service would require $320,000,000 in addition to existing appropriations;—that of this sum $240,000,000 should be raised on loan, and $80,000,000 by increased customs or by taxation. He stated as a fundamental necessity for sustaining the public credit that a sufficient portion of this $80,000,000 should be pledged to the payment of the interest and gradual redemption of the principal of the public debt, including the proposed loans of $240,000,000. Members of Congress responded at once, in very patriotic speeches, to this call of the Secretary, announcing in swelling phrase, that not only two hundred and forty millions, but four hundred or even five hundred millions should be raised if necessary. Loan bills were accordingly pushed through both Houses, providing for two hundred and fifty millions to be borrowed, one hundred millions at twenty years, another hundred at three years, and the remaining fifty millions on Treasury notes.

The House of Representatives, sustaining the conservative policy of the Secretary, and anxious to secure the highest market price for these large amounts of stock, introduced a specific clause into the proposed loan law by which they pledged certain revenues to the payment of the debt. The Senate, for reasons which we will not now discuss, struck out the clause, so that the bill was passed without it, and on discovering this important omission, very earnest appeals were made to Congress by experienced bankers and others in this City, to restore the clause if possible; and it was proposed to do so, by inserting it in a supplemental bill, which had become necessary to modify certain provisions of the law. The two Houses having disagreed on certain provisions of this supplemental bill, it was left to a Committee of Conference. Mr. STEVENS, from that Committee, yesterday reported to the House, in answer to Mr. F. A. CONKLING, of this City, who had advocated the pledge of revenues, as recommended by Secretary CHASE, "that the Senate *would not consent to that*, and that, rather than lose the bill, the Committee of Conference had agreed to abandon that clause."

His report was then adopted by the House, and the bill was passed without the pledge, by 83 to 34. The character of the loan, as standing on the naked, unsupported credit of the Government, and any consequent depreciation in market price, whatever it may be, is, therefore, wholly due to the Senate.

At this stage of the matter it was, that a fundamental change was made, without beat of drum or notice to the country, by which the Sub-Treasury policy, established with so much care by Mr. VAN BUREN, and sustained by all his successors, was virtually thrown to the winds. This skillful *coup d'état*, totally revolutionizing the long-settled policy of the country, was effected by simply providing:

"That the proceeds of the loan," (being this mere trifle of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars,) "instead of being immediately paid into the Treasury in gold and silver, as now required, the money derived from the loan may remain in *solvent Banks* until it shall be drawn out in pursuance of law."

It is just possible that these avails may be drawn from those solvent Banks in gold and silver, but we will bet odds that the Banks will prefer to pay them in their own notes, and that the greater part of the immense disbursements of the Government will not be paid in gold and silver at all. The Secretary will, doubtless, exert his best powers to select only solvent Banks to discharge this immense office of safely keeping these enormous amounts. If the Banks selected should chance to be very numerous or widely scattered, or if any considerable number of them should find it inconvenient to pay over these avails in gold and silver, we shall not be greatly surprised if some of the States in which they are situated should permit them to suspend a duty so difficult of performance.

We will only add, that if the war is to be carried on with paper money not redeemable in gold and silver, it will certainly cost vastly more than if paid in coin. Whether the Government itself, in such a state of things, will deem it necessary to pay its own obligations in gold and silver, the future will disclose. We only say, that this fundamental change in the public depository will be regarded as a feature of some importance, especially if the stock is to be offered in any large masses in foreign countries.

And next, as to the revenues themselves, with which the interest is to be paid.

The House at first proposed a Direct Tax of thirty millions, but in view of its operating unequally on the interior States, in its necessary distribution under the Constitution by population only, the amount was reduced to twenty millions, and an income tax was laid on the proceeds of all kinds of property, professions, trades or occupations, exceeding $600 yearly. The House also made some increase on the existing Tariff—and had taxed tea, coffee, and sugar.

The Senate, before receiving this bill, had discussed a measure of their own, mainly advocated by Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, and had come to the conclusion to add *ten per cent.* (with some unimportant exceptions) to the present Morrill Tariff—with a provision that except on certain articles no impost should exceed *fifty per cent. ad valorem.*

Mr. SUMNER, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, deemed it his duty to expostulate against this addition to the Morrill tariff, as being already so objectionable to England and France; for which suggestion he was stoutly rebuked in debate by Mr. FESSENDEN, and the tariff portion of the bill thus increased accordingly passed the Senate. They also adopted 5 per cent. as the rate to be levied on all incomes above $1,000, excepting income derived from the public debt, which was fixed at 2½ per cent. The measure thus strangely compounded of the original Senate bill and of amendments to the House bill, was sent yesterday to the House. A Committee of Conference was immediately raised, and resulted in the compromise stated more particularly in our telegraphic report, so that the final result now seems to be a bill embracing the new Tariff—the Direct Tax and the Income Tax—in which the Tariff stands increased as above stated. The Direct Tax is fixed at twenty millions, and the Income Tax at *three* per cent. on the excess of all incomes over $800, but raising it to *five* per cent. on incomes received from property held in this country by citizens of the United States residing abroad.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, asked for a single day's delay, to enable the bill to be printed and more carefully examined by the members, but Mr. STEVENS could not agree to the delay, and the bill was accordingly passed yesterday, by 89 to 39.

It will not be surprising if the bill, at some future time, should require some amendment. It has, however, but few details, as the whole power of regulating all the details of the collection of the Income Tax is committed by the law to the Secretary of the Treasury. It could hardly be left to better hands.

We complete this historical statement of these measures, which we believe to be accurate in the main, by adding that the large amount thus extracted from incomes permitted a reduction on coffee from five to *four* cents a pound, and on sugar from two-and-a-half to *two* cents,—a modification which will doubtless be acceptable to many of our countrymen, and particularly to consumers in the Western States.

Gen. McDowell.

Very high expectations are entertained by the people from the accession of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN to the command of the forces at Washington. He brings energy, experience, a resolute character, and above all, the *prestige* of brilliant success, to the enlarged field on which he is to act hereafter,—and these are the qualities which command and deserve the confidence of the public. We share these hopes to the fullest extent,—and trust that every possible facility which the Government, as well as the people, can afford, will be given him in the discharge of his duties.

Much of the praise bestowed upon Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN seems, however, to involve what we consider a very unjust disparagement of Brig.-Gen. MCDOWELL, whose command is to be absorbed in that of his superior officer. Gen. MCDOWELL, it is true, lost the battle of the 21st—but there is not an officer in the American service who, under the same circumstances, could have escaped the same result. The battle was planned with admirable skill and was fought with unquestionable ability and courage, on the part both of Commander and men. Gen. MCDOWELL has received, as he deserves, the highest encomiums for the high military skill evinced in his plan of turning the enemy's flank under cover of two feigned attacks upon his front; and its failure was due, not to any lack of vigor or ability on his part, but to the treachery which made the enemy acquainted with its details, in the first place; and next, to the overwhelming superiority of the rebels, in numbers and position.

There is not a more thorough soldier in the service than Gen. MCDOWELL—nor was there one who on that disastrous day behaved with steadier courage, or labored with more untiring assiduity, to win success for the Army under his command. The battle was determined upon against his convictions of policy; but when commanded to fight, he did everything that man could do to secure a victory. That he failed was certainly a misfortune—but it certainly should not be visited upon him as a fault.

Our Interests in Mexico—A Gleam of Sunshine.

Amid the unusual obscurity that hangs over the political horizon of our country, we think a bright ray can be discerned in a quarter that relates to our interests in Mexico. We refer, in the first place, to the fact given us by our Washington correspondent, that a Postal treaty or convention with Mexico has been concluded between the Administration in Washington and the Mexican Minister at that point.

This Postal treaty with Mexico may, at this moment, appear unimportant in a political sense, a slender thread in the great net-work of commerce—an insignificant piece of by-play altogether, in the grand tragic drama now passing before our eyes. But ere the *dénouement*, this postal arrangement with Mexico will prove to be some of the most important material used in the working up of the plot.

A mere postal treaty between the two countries, defining the rights and privileges of the parties without means of communication, or facilities for exercising those rights and privileges, would be useless. The important signification of this treaty is, therefore, what we understand to be a fact, that it will lead to the establishment of direct, frequent and rapid communication by steam between New-York and Vera Cruz.

The political and commercial advantages that are sure to flow from the establishment of such communication between New-York and Vera Cruz can scarcely be over-estimated. This line of communication ought to have been in full operation years ago, and if the attention of our legislators had been given more to the creation of such facilities for the extension of our commerce and industry, and less to the everlasting negro, we might have escaped the great national evil that is now upon us.

England owes her present prosperity, strength and stability, to a careful fostering of that great commercial policy which we have almost totally neglected. What a lesson the contemplation of England's commercial steam marine affords us! The Great Republic, so boastful of its commercial enterprise, has never had a line of steamers to a foreign port on this continent, excepting the line from New-York to Aspinwall. Now, while in the midst of a fierce civil war, though the times appear to be anything but propitious for the inauguration of measures for the extension of our commerce, still, no opportunity to that end should be lost, particularly in the direction of our next neighbor, Mexico.

Another important fact in our relations with Mexico is, that the Mexican Government has accorded to the Government of the United States the right to land troops at Guaymas, Sonora, and pass them through Mexican territory to Arizona.

The significance of this permission on the part of the Mexican Government we are not at the present moment prepared to state, because we are not yet informed of the precise nature of the request, or the stipulations under which it was granted.

It is well known that PESQUEIRA, Governor of the State of Sonora, has, either with or without the approbation of the General Government of Mexico, granted to Americans the right of transit for goods through the port of Guaymas and the State of Sonora to Arizona. Furthermore, the McLane-Ocampo Treaty gave to the United States the right of way for troops, munitions of war, &c., as well as merchandise, through the State of Sonora to Arizona. This had reference to supplying Arizona with troops for the protection of the country against Indians. If the permission of the Government of Mexico now accorded to the United States to pass troops through the State of Sonora has reference to Indian matters in Arizona simply, it is but the granting of a privilege long desired by our Government. But if this permission is given to pass United States troops, munitions of war, &c., through Mexican territory, for avowed hostile purposes against the Southern Confederacy, which in all probability is the case, Mexico at once becomes a participant in our civil struggle, and this friendly act towards the United States on the part of the Mexican Government must be considered and treated as a *casus belli* by the Southern Confederacy.

Should this view of the matter prove correct, it is not difficult to perceive that new and important complications will arise, the results of these complications, tending, it would appear at first sight, in favor of the North. The first result would, doubtless, be an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the United States and Mexico, and the inauguration of a border warfare extending from Brownsville, in Texas, to the Pacific, between Mexico and the Southern States. How much this state of affairs would tend to complicate us further with certain European Powers, who already have heavy claims on Mexico, and are preparing to lay heavy hands on that country, the developments of the future can only disclose.

It must be conceded, however, that the opening of steam communication between the North and Mexico, simultaneously with the manifestation of a decided disposition on the part of Mexico to take sides with the North, are events fraught with the highest consequences, out of which some good, we trust, will come to our common country.

THE WAR ELEMENT OF THE WORLD.—Europe has to-day under arms four millions of soldiers! And although the programme that was to have made this a battle Summer has been entirely changed, even in peace it seems as though the major portion of the social forces were destined to be absorbed in purely destructive purposes. Europe is covered with citadels and armed to the teeth. Every day new engines of destruction are invented. Fleets are multiplied; ships are covered with armor; floating citadels and batteries are built to move on the water. England, for the first time in her history, has girt herself round with fortresses. Germany, tho philosophic Germany, Switzerland, the neutral and pacific, are perpetually drilling their citizens in the exercise of arms. As for France, she has, within the last ten years, doubled her war taxes, as England has, during the same period, doubled hers. France borrows untold millions for war; and England does the same. Austria borrows, Russia borrows, Piedmont borrows—all borrow for war—even the Turk wants to borrow. Amid all this, the ominous mutterings of pent-up thunder rumble round the horizons of the European nations.

AN APPRECIATIVE NOTICE.—Our neighbor, the scarred old veteran of the *Herald*, is not successful in his efforts to command public admiration for his exploits. One of the leading English journals speaks thus disrespectfully of his recent performances:

"It is impossible to conceive anything in a deeper *mire of contempt* than the New-York *Herald*. After having been obliged to turn suddenly round on the question of civil war, and to cry halloo to the vengeful pursuers of its own party, it now lights upon a rascality very obvious, but *too shameful for any other creature to adopt*, the patching up of the quarrel by a war with Great Britain. * * *

We do not think too highly of American society, but we should hold it a bitter injustice to identify its opinions, or even its honor, with the scoundrelism of the New-York *Herald*. We would say no serious word that could induce our countrymen, now, in the agony of the Republic, to resent this poor malice, that would be venomous if it could. *We would only hold up to the disgust and derision of mankind that it finds of the American Press that affects to lead the opinions of New-York.* The slaves of dynastic tyranny, and miserable and degraded enough, but this gander to a man quite redeems their subservience by the infamy of his baseness. The best excuse that the poor wretch can have is that he cannot expect anyone to pay heed to his suggestions; minds as they are atrocious. He is *but a stage villain, clumsy in his art; and when you take him off, wash the paint from his face, and strip him of his tinseled rags, he is only a harmless beggar.*"

This is a poor return for our neighbor's long and zealous labors to amuse the public. But it is the common fate of harlequins and clowns to be hissed off the stage as soon as they get old and clumsy. Possibly our neighbor may do better in his new *rôle*. Let him organize the Plum Gut Brigade, and take the field as soon as possible. He may win new laurels, and he certainly cannot tarnish his old ones.

LETTERS FOR THE SOUTH.—We find the following in the *Journal of Commerce*:

"At home all who are not hopelessly beyond the reach of intelligence, have found out that the United States mails have no communication with the South. Meanwhile there is considerable friendly correspondence going on between citizens of hostile States through the medium of the express companies."

We should like to know whether there is any sort of Government supervision of this correspondence, or whether any letter that may be sent through these express companies is delivered as a matter of course. There has been great complaint against newspapers for publishing facts important to the South concerning the movements of our armies. But all such complaints are idle so long as this channel of communication is left open. What is to hinder any secession agent in Washington from sending every day, through the express companies, which make it their business to carry letters South, full and minute reports of everything done at head-quarters? This matter, in our judgment, deserves more attention than it has received.

TIME FOR ARGUMENT PASSED.—We are constantly in the receipt of able and well-written articles on the illegality and unconstitutionality of secession. We must decline publishing them, simply because all further argument on that subject is a waste of time and words. The people have made up their minds upon it, and neither need nor wish any additional argument. They see a large and formidable portion of the people waging war on the Government—bringing every possible energy they can command to bear for its destruction. It needs no reasoning to prove that this is a crime, and must be treated as such. If the rebels had appealed to reason in support of their claims, they would have been met on the same ground. But they have discarded argument and appealed to force, and all that remains is to meet them on their own ground, and with their own weapons.

CAPT. VARIAN'S BATTERY.—In another column we publish a card from Capt. VARIAN, who commanded the battery attached to the Eighth Regiment of New-York State Militia. It is called out by a paragraph in our Washington correspondence of a few days since.

Capt. VARIAN relieves himself entirely from the odium of having insisted on withdrawing from the Army on the eve of an engagement: and his subordinate officers have the manliness to acquit him by assuming all the responsibility themselves. It is shown that Capt. VARIAN did all in his power to induce the men to remain, and we believe that it was mainly through his exertions and those of Gen. MCDOWELL, Major WADSWORTH and others, that all but 20 or 25 of them consented to remain and share the perils and toils of the next day.

THE BLOCKADE.—We are glad to see indications that the Secretary of the Navy is using all possible diligence in providing for a still more effective blockade of the Southern ports. In addition to the vessels of the Navy, he has already secured sixty or seventy vessels belonging to the mercantile marine, and assigned them to this duty. We understand that steps are actively in progress still further to increase their number. We trust that there will very soon be no reason to apprehend complaint from any quarter that the blockade is not effective.

Amusements.

STATEN ISLAND.—Another of the fine series of concerts now being given at the Hotel St. Julien, Grant-street, Staten Island, takes place to-night. The programme contains a Quartette by R. SCHUMANN; the famous Serenade by SCHUBERT, sung by Signor LOTTI; a duo Contertante for violin and violincello, played by Messrs. NOLL and BERGMANN; a couple of solos by Mr. MILLS; the trio in E flat by BEETHOVEN, and a romanza from the opera of "Martha," sung by Signor LOTTI.

FINAL DISPOSAL OF THE FAMOUS DIGHTON ROCK.—At a late meeting of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, of Copenhagen, over which King FREDERICK III, of Denmark, presides, a warranty deed from Mr. NIELS ARNEEN, of Fall River Mass., (apparently a Scandinavian, originally,) was read, by which, "in consideration of his esteem for Prof. C. C. RAFU, editor of the *Antiquitates Americanæ*, and for the Royal Society of Antiquaries in Denmark, he does give, grant and convey unto the said Professor and Royal Society, the rock known as the 'Writing' or 'Dighton' Rock, and the lot or parcel of land surrounding it, situated in Berkley, in said County of Bristol," its limits being stated in detail in the deed.

Though this is manifestly a violation of the great Monroe Doctrine, the event is one that will probably interest Antiquarians more than it will politicians. This celebrated rock has been the subject of many learned disquisitions since Dr. COTTON MATHER, in 1712, published his copy of the inscription down to the present time. It is situated on Asonet Neck, east side of Taunton River, about 38 miles from Boston. It is a block of gneiss, about twelve feet long and five feet high, and is covered with an inscription formed of figures of an irregular character, and it is this that is the puzzle. The Copenhagen antiquaries, who go in for the Scandinavian discovery of the New-England coasts ("Vinland") by the Norsmen of the Ninth Century, will have it that it is Runic. But since Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT's interpretation no one can doubt that it is simply aboriginal Indian. It is not probable that the United States will go to war with Denmark on this score, though it would be more fitting that this curious inscribed rock should have remained in the possession of some of our American societies.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Treasons Among the Government Employes—Religious and Social Influences—The New Military Appointments, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 31, 1861.

The statement made in the House yesterday by Mr. POTTER, the Chairman of the Committee authorized to ferret out treason in the various Departments of the Government, will astonish the country. He is not yet ready to report in full, and will not be for a week or two to come, but he informs the House that his Committee have already ascertained that a large number of persons who still find employment in the various Departments of the Government have refused to take the oath of allegiance! The statement would be deemed incredible if it proceeded from a less respectable and responsible source, so contrary is it to all experience that the rulers of a nation should intrust the execution of their administrative orders to subordinates whose sympathies are with the public enemy, and who will not condescend to compromise their consciences or disguise their proclivities by taking an oath of fealty.

In vain is it alleged that the services of these men are for the present indispensable, in consequence of their knowledge and experience. It were far better to let the business of the Departments stop then to intrust its performance to unfaithful hands, which are ready at any moment to betray the country and its interests to the public enemy. But this alternative is not presented. There are scores of intelligent business men who would be glad to accept employment from the Government, and who would in a very little time be able to perform their duties as well as the secession spies who are now in office. The heads of Departments pay but little respect to the dignity and importance of the stations they fill when they tell us that the subordinate places, down to the grade of messenger and copying clerk, required knowledge and experience, while the high offices they occupy may be executed by any tyro.

But if the Administration be culpable in retaining men who disdain to take the oath of allegiance, it is grossly inconsistent in turning out many good men who took it in good faith There are many such cases, and I doubt not that the experience and knowledge of these dismissed loyalists have been as useful to the Government as that of the fortunate Secessionists who have been retained.

I believe that it will be found, on investigation, that the retention of traitors in office has been brought about by religious and social ties, which are often stronger than the bonds of party, or even of allegiance to country. The ministers of religion in this city wield an immense influence upon any Administration that may be in power. For, whichever political party turns up, the clergy are sure to be in favor. Whether it be Whigs, Democrats or Republicans that reside in the White House, and administer the affairs of the several Departments, they, with their wives and daughters, their cousins, uncles, aunts, nephews and nieces, are still Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists, Catholics or Unitarians, and the popular parson—most parsons are popular, especially with the ladies of their congregations—is just as influential as ever. Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones and Mr. Johnston, with their large and interesting families, have long been most acceptable and useful members of his congregation, and their removal from office is no more to be thought of than their summary execution. The whole society is brought to bear upon the Secretary, whose family belongs to the same church and worship while in Washington in the same house, and the result is a suspension of the axe of proscription for weeks or months, by which time the social and religious bond of fraternity has become so closely knit together as to defy all assaults. There are clergymen in Washington whose influence is more potent and more effective than that of any Congressman. Their zeal is that of the good shepherd in defending his flock from prowling wolves, and they will assail a Secretary with an amount of influences perfectly irresistible.

To these religious influences, the mere social ties of neighborhood, friendship, and relationship are auxiliaries; while those powerful mystic organizations, the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Temperance Societies, are covertly pulling their hidden wires. All these subtle forces run counter to the political current, and in some instances they are to be found sheltering persons of very doubtful loyalty under the shadow of their wings. I by no means intend to charge upon any of these church, social, or fraternity influences, an indifference to the honor and welfare of the country; but then they have known Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones so long, and formed such intimate ties of friendship with his family, that they are perfectly willing to trust him. He has his prejudices and predilections, but he has given an assurance that he is a friend of the Union, and his word is his bond.

As a general rule, these religious and social influences do great good, since their tendency is to blunt the axe of political proscription, and to foil the malice of partisan rancor, while they save many men to the public service whose qualifications should entitle them to permanent employment. But no such considerations can be entertained when it is a question of loyalty to the form of Government under which we live. If the office-holder or the office-hunter acknowledges only a qualified allegiance to the Government, that fact is of itself a sufficient ground for his exclusion, though his capacity for usefulness were unrivaled.

It may be hoped that the Senate will maturely consider the numerous military appointments which will go before it for consideration. No misplaced tenderness to the feelings of the appointees should screen their pretensions to military knowledge and capacity from the most rigid scrutiny. It may seem harsh to reject the claims of a respectable man of patriotic impulses, but it were great cruelty to intrust him with a command for which nature and education have given him no qualifications. The sad experience of Bull Run will cause the country to be intolerant of the ill-timed forbearance of the Senate, as it regards military confirmations. OBSERVER.

The Real Nature of the Contest—Incidents and Anecdotes of the Battle at Bull Run.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1861.

Some few well-intentioned, but timid men, who see in the late Bull Run rout an absolute destruction of the prestige of the nation, and who wish to recognize the Confederate States of America, to save any further effusion of blood, should bear in mind that, in the long run, money settles the question in war, as it does in almost everything else. Take the State of South Carolina. She can possibly bring into the field 17,000 men. It costs the American soldier, North or South, or it costs their respective Governments, $1,000 per annum to keep him properly fed, equipped and ready for action. The estimate for the Palmetto State alone will be $17,000,000 a year. Can a State which has only about 350,000 whites bear this expense? Can she raise the wind by State bonds, Confederate States of America bonds, or any other bonds, domestic or foreign? What is true of South Carolina is true of the rebel States. At the North we have more men, more money, and more credit. It is a question of time alone. How long that time may be none but Omnipotence can answer.

Individual instances of heroism and pluck are constantly brought to my notice. In the West Point class of this year there was a promising youth named AMES. He was ordered to report himself to the artillery branch of the service. Attached to SHERMAN'S battery, he won the encomiums of veterans by his nerve and extraordinary coolness, as well as by the accuracy of his aim. In the early part of the engagement a Minié tore through his thigh within a hair's line of the great femoral artery. It went through the other leg, too,—the latter a mere flesh wound. The right leg bled profusely, but although he was urged to leave the field three different times, he refused. In the meanwhile, two other shots went through the sleeves of his loose blouse, slightly touching the skin at each time, and finally a piece of shell tore away the entire lower part of the skirt of his garment, without injuring him in the least. All this time he was sitting on the caisson bleeding, but still directing the gunners, his only safeguard a handkerchief tied around the wounded leg. At the last retreat he was hurried into an ambulance, faint and weak, but calm and collected. The country must remember this young hero.

Capt. TOM ALLEN, of the Wisconsin Second, when his men were beginning to flee, and when a troop of Confederate horse attempted to seize their flag, shouted out, "Boys, rally and save your standard." Fifty did so, emptied a good number of saddles, and were saved from disgrace by one cool man. I became acquainted with this officer on the march from Centreville. He was one of the few who brought in his regiment to Fairfax in good style, and bivouacked them in the old Court-house, giving them an hour's rest. I saw a young corporal of this regiment at Centreville mounted on a splendid "Black Horse" charger. He came to Capt. ALLEN with tears in his eyes, and said, "Cap, I'd rather be shot than go back to Washington thus. Take my horse, and let me avenge this foul disgrace on our flag."

A schoolmaster of the Maine Fourth reached here, yesterday. He reports that up to last Saturday many of the dead were still left on the battle-field. He was wounded in the right breast, but only slightly. When this class of prisoners were sent to Richmond, he pleaded weakness, and was allowed to stay behind, at Sudley Church Hospital. Winning the confidence of the hospital guard, he asked permission to "air his legs," and thus tried his strength. He came back the first day, but the second time he made rapid tracks for the Potomac, and came in just above the Chain Bridge. JASPER.

Late from Japan.

INTERESTING SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Correspondence of the Alta Californian.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Monday, May 20, 1861.

It is rumored that the Japanese merchants are endeavoring to induce their Government to allow them to carry on direct trade with Europe and China, either in their own or foreign bottoms.

The Cabinet of Yedo has been memorialized thereon, and the matter referred to the Board of Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty the Tycoon, in celebration of his having been recognized and confirmed as their lawful Emperor by the Daimio Princes of the Empire, entertained the property holders of Yedo at a dinner on the 2d inst. On this occasion the guests presented a petition, praying for the reduction of the prices of cereals, which were then higher than they had ever before been known in the country. The Tycoon promised to see what could be done, and after due inquiry into the monopoly of the grain holders, prices were suddenly reduced from famine rates to a lower level, which has given the greatest satisfaction throughout the country.

Last month the Prince of Mito received a mandate to put down the disorderly characters of his Territory, and immediately march with six or eight hundred men at arms for the suppression of these Lorins, who have been disturbing the country for some time past.

The latest political news of importance is that two Ambassadors have been appointed to Europe for the purpose of inducing the Treaty Powers to waive the opening of the ports of Yedo and Osaka. Trade at the port has been flat for the last fortnight, both for imports and exports.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire broke out about ten o'clock on Thursday night in the works of the Empire Oil Company, in Smith-street, near the creek, the cause being an explosion of the vapor or gas emanating from one of the stills in which the oil is boiled. There were at the time about four thousand gallons of oil on the premises, which getting ignited, rendered useless all the efforts of the firemen to subdue the flames, until the building, stock and machinery were completely destroyed. The loss amounts to about $25,000, which is only partially covered by insurance....Another fire broke out about 12½ o'clock on Thursday night in the soap manufactory of WALSH & BROS., at the foot of Rush-street, and before the flames could be extinguished, the building and stock were damaged to the amount of about $5,000. Engine Companies Nos. 9 and 6, while going to the fire, raced on the railroad track on Division-avenue, and when on the downward grade near the foot of the street, Engine No. 9 attained such speed that the members were unable to control it and had to let go, when the engine struck against the house of a man named SELLERS, at the foot of the street, instantly killing Mrs. SELLERS, who was standing on the stoop. Engine No. 6 also ran over a man, who was seriously if not fatally injured, and several other persons. The whole matter will be investigated by the Coroner and Fire Marshal.

Jersey City.

FIRE ON A BARGE AND YACHT—NARROW ESCAPE OF POWDER SLOOPS.—About 12 o'clock this (Friday) morning, a fire, from some unknown cause, broke out on the barge *Poughkeepsie*, which was lying in the basin at the long dock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. The boat was immediately cast loose and floated a short distance, where she soon became enveloped in flames. Upon the arrival of the Jersey City and Hoboken fire companies, the barge was towed nearer to the dock, in order that the engines might play upon her. In doing so, she came in contact with a fine schooner-yacht, the *Astrea*, belonging to Dr. ACKERAGE, setting her on fire and damaging the rigging and upper works to the extent of $500. The hands on the yacht were compelled to jump into the water, and were taken ashore by a yacht. The barge also came very near two powder sloops, partially loaded, but they were got away in safety. Finding that the flames could not be subdued, the barge was towed on to the flats, and burned to the water's edge. The name of the owner, and the extent of the loss, could not be ascertained.

ROBBED WHILE BATHING.—On Thursday evening, while HENRY E. HAWKEY was bathing at the long dock, and while some distance from the shore, three men suddenly came up, and seizing his pantaloons, in which was $75, ran away. He subsequently recovered the pants, but the thieves made good their escape with the money.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Sprague and Major Tompkins, of Rhode Island; Mr. Crother and J. R. Miller, of Virginia; T. Ewing, of Ohio; J. B. Stone, of Rhode Island; J. Lord and lady, of California; H. Hubbard and lady, of California, and F. Clark, of Rochester, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gov. Washburn and H. H. Strickland, of Maine; P. H. Watson, of Washington; D. A. Goddard, of Massachusetts; Dr. Wickersham, H. T. Rockwell, Geo. W. Parmenter, J. F. Prag, E. T. Wilson, and J. C. A. Dexter, of Boston, and R. A. Hudson, of Indiana, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

P. Hoemelb, Secretary, and Viscount de Beaumont, Assistant Secretary of the French Legation, and Madame Mercier, wife of the French Minister, from Washington, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Keys and Lieut.-Col. Porter, from Alexandria, Va.; Col. Johnson, of California; Capt. Lunt, of New-York; E. B. Cooper, of Michigan; and P. H. Orne, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. H. D. Stover, of Washington; Capt. W. A. Ellis and F. A. Roberts, of the United States Army, are at the La Farge House.

Capt. Adams, of the U. S. A.; C. De Malons, of Paris; G. W. Alexander and S. W. Palm, of St. Louis; L. L. Baker, of California; A. T. Ridgley, of the U. S. A., and G. Bailey and G. F. Pettinos, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

G. R. Roche, of Washington; Dr. Hartshorn, of Philadelphia; E. W. Brush, of Baltimore, and E. W. Sedgwick, of Lenox, are at the Brevoort House.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of LHERSETTE, KANE & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, up to July 19:

H. A. Stone and family, Geo. B. English and family, Felix Gelin, James D. Davis, Jas. S. Talbot, Dr. Gould and lady, T. Blankorkeeck, H. Gibney and lady, S. A. Burrill and lady, of New-York. Col. J. E. Caven, R. C. Covert, of South Carolina. R. B. Woodward and family, Edward G. Buffum, of San Francisco.

A BOSTON SHIP WRECKED, AND CREW ATTACKED BY PIRATES.—The China mail to-day brings advices of the loss of the ship *Alfred Hill*, of Boston, Capt. MORSE, which left this port on the 5th of February for Hong Kong. She was wrecked on Prata Shoals, May 25. A letter from Hong Kong says the crew left the ship in their boats, and when off the coast of Hainan, they were attacked by pirates, but finally a bargain was made with them that they should convey the shipwrecked mariners to Hong Kong, and receive in return $1,800 as ransom money. Accordingly, the officers and crew of the *Alfred Hill* were all safely landed at Hong Kong. The *Alfred Hill* was a good ship of 560 tons, built in Chelsea, in 1854, and was owned by Mr. J. E. LORD, of this city. She had on board a valuable cargo of drills and other merchandise. The ship and cargo are heavily insured in State-street.—*Boston Journal, July 30.*

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

$2,128,242 IN TREASURE.

The Revolution in New-Granada.

The First Cotton Crop in Nicaragua.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on July 25, with 122 cabin and 280 second cabin and steerage passengers, and $2,128,242 23 in treasure, arrived at this port this morning.

The Overland Mail and Pony Express have anticipated the California advices brought by the *Northern Light*, but through our correspondents at Panama we have interesting intelligence from the Pacific Coast.

Our dates from Carthagena are to July 5, at which time it was uncertain whether MOSQUERA had beat the Government forces and got possession of part of the Capital, as had been reported, or whether he had himself been defeated and fallen back on Tunja, ninety miles from Bogota. Gen. MOSQUERA had issued a proclamation, declaring that the blockade of the ports was only one of paper, and that they were open to commerce.

In Cauca, ARBOLEDA with a force of 1,300 men was seriously annoying MOSQUERA.

Dates from Valparaiso are to July 2, and from Lima and Callao to July 14.

In Chili, Don JOAQUIN JOSE PEREZ, the Government candidate, had been elected President, as the Liberal charged, because there was no freedom of ballot.

Bolivia was quiet. Spain had recognized her independence by ratifying the treaty of 1847. No further fears were entertained of war with Peru.

Some disturbances were occurring in Peru in connection with the election of a Vice President, but nothing serious was apprehended.

Honduras and Guatemala were quiet. On June 1, the Bay Islands were turned over to Honduras by Great Britain.

The first cotton exported from Nicaragua,—30 bales,—was shipped by the Railroad Company's steamer *Columbus*, on its last trip to Panama, before the sailing of the *Northern Light*, by Mr. JOHN E. RUSSELL, an American. His success gave every reason to hope that a large crop would be produced next year, as the seed had been widely distributed.

NEW-GRANADA.

Progress of the Revolution—Conflicting Reports—Gen. Mosquera Troubled with a Fire in the Rear—The Arrest of Col. Joseph Scott.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

Since my last the British steamship *Plantagenet* has arrived from Carthagena, having left that port on the 5th inst. Reports by her are very conflicting as regards the revolution. There is no doubt that Gen. MOSQUERA, after a fight with the Government forces on the 13th of June, got possession of a portion of Bogota, the capital, and it was thought he would be in full possession in a day or two more. But reports now say that on the 18th MOSQUERA was defeated, and had fallen back on Tunja, ninety miles distant. This the Liberals, or Mosquera Party here, look upon as a hoax, yet the Conservatives feel positive it is true. Of course, we must await the next steamer, due here on the 4th, for the facts.

Gen. MOSQUERA has issued a proclamation, stating that all the ports of New-Granada, both on the Atlantic and Pacific side, are open to commerce, both domestic and foreign—or, in other words, that the Government's blockade is merely a paper one—and to this document is appended the certificates of a dozen or so Consuls at the different ports, that there is no military or naval hindrances against commerce.

Gen. HERRAN has published a letter, addressed to the Acting President of the Confederation, recommending the Government to offer compromises to the Revolutionary Party, so that the difficulties may be settled without further bloodshed.

In the State of Cauca, in the south, Gen. ARBOLEDA, who invaded it from Panama, in behalf of the actual Government, seems to be giving the Mosquera Government a good deal of trouble. He is said to have about 1,300 men, with which he proposes to follow up the rear of MOSQUERA, and, it is reported, he met with considerable success in several contests with the revolutionists. ARBOLEDA, it will be recollected, claims to have been elected President of the Confederation for the next constitutional term of four years.

In Panama, we have but little of interest. The passengers by the *Sonora*, who left San Francisco on the 1st of July, and who have been detained here ten days by the accident to the *Champion*, have all enjoyed good health, and go home to-day on the *Northern Light*. I believe the Vanderbilt Company paid all their reasonable expenses while here.

The United States war steamer *Saranac* is still in port. Commander MIDDLETON left Panama on the 23d instant, on the steamer *St. Louis*, to take command of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, at San Francisco. The United States brig-of-war *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall. The British screw-frigate *Mersey* left Aspinwall on the 23d for Jamaica.

Capt. JOSEPH SCOTT, Agent for the Vanderbilt steamers, was arrested and imprisoned, a few days ago, for refusing to pay the "Commercial tax" assessed by the Government of this State on foreign vessels. He was released in a couple of hours, however, on giving recognizances for his appearance at Court. It is not true, as reported, that he was released on the demand of the Commander of the United States brig *Bainbridge*. It was brought about by the unofficial representations made to the Prefect by Commander CARPENTER, of the United States storeship *Falmouth*, and Col. TOTTEN.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Election in Chili—The Independence of Bolivia Recognized by Spain—Disturbances in Peru—The First Cotton from Nicaragua.

PANAMA, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

The British steamship *Cloda* brings dates from Valparaiso to July 2, and from Lima and Callao to July 14. From Central America our dates are from Guatemala to the 8th inst., Nicaragua to the 12th, and Costa Rica to the 17th. The news from both sections is of but little importance.

CHILI.

On the 25th June the election for Presidential electors took place in Chili. There is no doubt that Don JOAQUIN JOSE PEREZ, the Government candidate, is elected. The Liberals charge that there was no freedom of ballot at the polls, and they consequently abstained from voting. The Chambers are occupied with the project of a South American union between Chili, Peru and Ecuador, which is the same in effect as the treaty of September, 1856, signed by the Plenipotentiaries, but rejected by Peru and Ecuador.

The Bank of Concursos, projected by MR. JACKSON, of the firm of ALSOP & Co., is about to be organized.

Horse railroads are to be established in Valparaiso.

The Chilino war-steamer *Esmeralda* had returned from her third unsuccessful voyage in search of the new island reported to have been discovered by the captain of the *Rosas*.

BOLIVIA.

Congress was discussing the new Constitution. The country was quiet. Ex-Presidents CORDOVA and Gen. SANTA CRUZ are allowed to return to the country. The treaty with Spain, made so long ago—in 1847—has at last been ratified by the former, Spain recognizing the independence of Bolivia. There is no longer any expectation of a war with Peru.

PERU

On the 14th of July, an election was held for Vice-President—Gen. PEREZ being the Government candidate, and Gen. LEVALLE the candidate of the people. Some disturbances were taking place in consequence, at Lima, at the time the steamer left. Three men who attacked a police station had been killed, but it was supposed the trouble would be suppressed by the Government without any further serious difficulty.

Trade was very dull at Callao. The amount of guano in course of shipment was very small. In the month of June, only seventeen vessels of all nations left the Chinchas with 10,647 tons of guano, of which but 549 tons went to the United States.

ECUADOR.

This Republic was tranquil. When the steamer touched in, ashes had been falling over the city of Guayaquil several days, indicating that some volcanic action had taken place at a distance.

HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.

The revolutionary disturbances in Honduras had been suffocated, and the Governments of Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua had taken measures to prevent armed expeditions from passing from those States into Honduras. On the 1st June the Bay Islands were formally turned over by Great Britain to Honduras, without any disturbances. In Salvador there is nothing new.

NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

The Government of Nicaragua have declared Realego a port of deposit, and is about to establish warehouses there for the reception of merchandise. Another decree establishes the value of the South American ounce or doubloon at $15 60. The "cut money" of Salvador, which circulates extensively in Nicaragua, will only be received in future at a discount of 25 per cent. The first cotton exported from Nicaragua—30 bales—was shipped by the Railroad Company's steamer *Columbus* this trip to Panama, by Mr. JOHN E. RUSSELL, an American. Mr. RUSSELL has distributed an immense quantity of cotton seed over the country, and next year quite a large quantity will be raised.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Chinandega with much *éclat* by the Americans. They were joined by most of the foreigners in town, and the civil, military and church authorities participated in the festivities. The American and Nicaragua flags were hoisted over the town.

In Costa Rica another "contract" has been made with a Belgian company, to build a road from San José, the capital, to the Atlantic. Of course the road will not be made, and Costa Rica commerce will still pass over the Isthmus of Panama for Europe and the United States.

The income of the Treasury in Costa Rica for the present year is calculated at $936,508, but it costs a large part to collect it. The population of Costa Rica is only about 160,000.

The State Educational Association.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 2.

The State Association closed its annual session here last evening. It was largely attended by distinguished educators from this and other States. Radical educational reforms were lengthily discussed. A resolution was unanimously passed, declaring that in the present desperate struggle for national existence and freedom which the Government is waging against treason and disunion, the teachers of the State of New-York are ready to sustain the Government to the utmost extent of their ability. JAMES CRUIKSHANK, of Albany, was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.

From Jefferson City, Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Thursday, Aug. 1.

The Missouri and Western Telegraph Company commenced taking down their wires west of this place, this morning, owing to the disturbed state of the counties between this and the Kansas border. It is the Companies prosperity which is being rapidly destroyed by lawless persons who roam unrestrained throughout that portion of the State. Dispatches going to Kansas City, Missouri, and to points in Kansas and Nebraska, will go hereafter *via* Quincy, with but little delay.

Death of Hon. Wm. Dimmick.

HONESDALE, Pa., Friday, Aug. 2.

Hon. WM. H. DIMMICK, ex-member of Congress, died to-day at noon.

AN ELOPEMENT TRAGEDY.—A young man, named PRATT, about eighteen years of age, and a Miss VANDERWORKER, sixteen years old, who were uncle and niece, eloped from Rome, N. Y., to New Ashford, Mass., last June, says the Boston *Journal*, and were married.

The father of the girl, who had discovered their whereabouts, arrived at New-Ashford last night, declaring that he would have his daughter. She went up stairs, and five minutes afterwards the misguided couple were found with their throats cut, and so closely clasped in each other's arms that three men could hardly separate them. The woman was dead, but PRATT still lingers.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—*Le Journal de Quebec* of Tuesday, says that the number of visitors to the big ship, up to that time, amounted to over 13,000. Above 100 first-class state-rooms have already been engaged for Europe.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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The Tribune's War Maps.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Now Ready, EXTRA TRIBUNE, containing the various Maps published in THE TRIBUNE since the commencement of the War. It also contains a list of the killed and wounded in the late battle, so far as ascertained. Price five cents. Three dollars per 100. Terms cash. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Dr. Tumblety's Pimple Banisher.—Price $1 per bottle. Sent by mail or express to any address. Office No. 499 Broadway.

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For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

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White Canvas Army Shoes for Soldiers, Policemen, Ball Clubs. The most cool and comfortable shoe made, at LANDON'S, No. 440 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BENNET—SCRIBNER.—On Wednesday, July 10, at the parsonage of Trinity M. E. Church, by Rev. Geo. S. Hare, Mr. JOHN BENNET, of this City, to Miss SUSAN E. SCRIBNER, daughter of the late Stephen Scribner, of Westchester County, N. Y.

SNYDER—BAIN.—In Kinderhook, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 25, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. P. T. Tiffany, of Trinity Church, Claverack, assisted by Rev. P. Thomas, Rector of the parish, ISAAC V. A. SNYDER to MARY HELEN, only child of the late John Bain, all of Kinderhook.

PINCHOT—SHELDEN.—In Cannonsville, N. Y., on Monday, July 29, by Rev Mr. Hempstead, EDGAR PINCHOT, of New-York, to MARIA A. SHELDEN.

DIED.

PUSSEDDU.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 1, MARY, widow of Pasquale Pusseddu, a native of France, aged 61 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 196 Prince-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WOODHULL.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 1, Mr. ALBERT C. WOODHULL, only son of the late Albert Woodhull, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his late father, are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the deceased, No. 40 9th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KNEELAND.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 2, HENRY KNEELAND.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

LAWRANCE.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 1, Mrs. MARY OSBURN, widow of the late Alexander Lawrance, aged 65 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, James and Alexander Lawrance, and of her son-in-law, John Orser, Esq., also of her brother-in-law, John M. Lodewick, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 9 Gold-st.

COGGAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 1, CATHARINE AUGUSTA, wife of T. Ockam Coggan, of this City, and daughter of Arthur Richmond, of Tremont, Tazewell County, Illinois.

The funeral will take place at the residence of Wm. Q. SEARS, No. 25 Rose-st., at 11 A. M. this day.

MACKEY.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 2, ROBERT V., youngest son of Robert V. and Miles J. Mackey, aged 2 years, 11 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, No. 131 Suffolk-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment on Sunday morning.

GILHOOLY.—In this City, ANN GILHOOLY, widow of the late Andrew Gilhooly, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 68 Cliff-st. The friends of her family, and of her sons, M. J. Gilhooly and Thomas H. Gilhooly, are invited to attend.

MASON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 1, ARTHUR L., son of Geo. W. and Frances S. Mason, aged 4 months and 15 days.

MIDGLEY.—At Bay Ridge, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 1, EDWARD JOSEPH, son of Benjamin S. and Sarah M. Midgley, aged 9 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 3d inst., at 4 P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Isaac E. Bergen, Bay Ridge, without further notice.

BRANDT.—At Newtown, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 2, CARL EDWIN, son of Carl and Isabel M. Brandt, aged 4 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MCCARTY.—In this City, THOMAS MCCARTY, aged 39 years.

His remains will be taken to New-Brunswick this morning by the 11 o'clock train from Jersey City.

New-Brunswick papers please copy.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 1, of congestion of the brain, SUSAN A., wife of Charles W. Carpenter, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 215 Atlantic-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

WISKEMANN.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Friday morning, of inflammation of the bowels, Mr. PHILIP WISKEMANN, aged 41 years.

The friends of the bereaved family are requested to attend the funeral, from the German Evangelical Church, corner of 6th and Garden sts., at 2 o'clock, this (Saturday) afternoon, without further invitation.

HEALY.—In Keyport, N. J., on Fourth day, Seventh month, July 31, EDWARD HEALY, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Friends' Meeting-house, in 20th-st., near 3d-av., in this City, on Seventh day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

ASPINWALL.—At Nyack, on Wednesday, July 31, ROBERT MAXWELL ASPINWALL, son of James S. and Margaret Aspinwall, of this City, aged 18 months.

ALBRO.—At White Plains, on Thursday, Aug. 1, at the residence of his brother, Wm. H. Albro, STEPHEN V. ALBRO, of this City, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the First Methodist Church, White Plains, this day, (Saturday,) the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The cars leave 26th-st. station at 11 o'clock, returning at 6 and 7 o'clock P. M.

DERBY.—At Sheffield, Mass., on Sunday, July 28, SARAH CAROLINE, wife of Lyman Derby, and daughter of Rev. Isaac Orchard, of this City, aged 30 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 415.—AUG. 2, 1861.
37, 75, 22, 47, 56, 64, 8, 1, 69, 32, 57, 4, 29.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 416.—AUG. 2, 1861.
28, 14, 35, 25, 67, 64, 10, 29, 33, 60, 27, 73, 62.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY NOW READY, PRICE SIX CENTS—THE GREATEST Illustrated Newspaper ever issued. Harper's Weekly contains TWENTY-TWO WAR ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, MAPS, &c.; the Commencement of Sir E. BULWER LYTTON'S New Novel, entitled "A STRANGE STORY;" News, Humors of the Day, Lounger, &c

A HEAVY ROBBERY.—A gentleman named BENJAMIN HADDOCK, who has been engaged in buying cattle for the past five years, from the West for New-York City, was robbed of $3,500 in the sleeping-car of the Great Western Railway, on Tuesday night. He got on board the train at Suspension Bridge, and immediately procured a berth and turned in. He left the car three or four times during the trip, in order to obtain refreshments, and he is most positive that the money was taken while in the car, for upon leaving London station, and when lying in his berth awake, he had his hand upon his wallet, which he carried in his pantaloons pocket. As the train neared Chatham station he awoke, and, to his alarm, found that his money was gone. Seach was at once instituted, but it proved fruitless. Upon the train's arrival at Windsor yesterday morning the railroad officials were immediately placed in possession of the particulars, but they have not yet succeeded in getting on the track of the guilty parties.—*Detroit Free Press, Aug.* 1.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Kentucky	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hibernonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Cap-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Hibernia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands, close daily at the New-York Post-office at 12½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
The Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *New-York*, close to-day (Saturday) at 10:30 A. M.
The Mails for Ireland, per *Glasgow*, *via* Queenstown, close to-day at 10:30 A. M.
The Mails for Havana, Key West, and Fort Pickens, per *Marion*, close at 2 P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

SAFETY OF JACOB C. STAMLER.—JACOB C. STAMLER, of 71st Regiment N. Y. S. M., reported killed, is a prisoner at Manassas, and was seriously wounded; is doing well. So says a dispatch received at the house of an associate. JOHN C. STAMLER.

T. S., FOREST HILL, COUNTY OF KENT, ENGLAND.—You are earnestly entreated to communicate with your unhappy wife and family, or to Messrs. Forester & Goddard, Private Inquiry Office, No. 8 Danes Inn-st., Clements-strand, London, England.

J. J. WILL BE AT THE PLACE APPOINTED Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

CONTENTS OF No. 1,689, (AUG. 2.)

I..LEADING ARTICLES: The Latest War News; Confidence Renewed; Confiscation; News from the Other Side; Editorial Paragraphs.
II..NEWS SUMMARY.
III..GEN. McCLELLAN: What his Men Say of Him; Col. Lander; Incidents of their Victorious Virginia Campaign.
IV..FROM CALIFORNIA: Summary of the Latest News by Pony Express.
V..THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN: Graphic Narrative; Barbarity of the Rebels; Miscellaneous Incidents.
VI..THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION: Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.
VII..FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND: Correspondence of the *N. Y. Tribune*.
VIII..FROM WASHINGTON: Suspicious Movements on the River; Flatboats Gathered at Aquia; Large Force of Rebels at Hand; The Pawnee on the Lookout; Later from Kanawha Valley; Gov. Wise still Running.
IX..ARRIVAL OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.
X..INFORMATION FROM THE ENEMY: Return of One of the Captured; His Experience Among the Rebels; The Force of the Enemy, Strength of his Position.
XI..FROM EUROPE.
XII..LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH.
XIII..THE SILVER CORD: By SHIRLEY BROOKS.
XIV..BARCHESTER TOWERS: By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
XV..FROM WASHINGTON: Correspondence of the *N. Y. Tribune*.
XVI..THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: By WILLIAM H. RUSSELL.
XVII..POLITICAL.
XVIII..PERSONAL.
XIX..CITY NEWS.
XX..MISCELLANEOUS.
XXI..MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
XXII..WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.
XXIII..COMMERCIAL MATTERS: Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain, and Cattle Markets, specially reported for the N. Y. Tribune.

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Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

A SURGEON'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN. Letter from Prof. FRANK H. HAMILTON in AMERICAN MEDICAL TIMES of this week. BAILLIERE BROTHERS, No. 440 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ABOUT APRIL 22, 1857, PER MAIL, CERTIFICATE No. 2965, Aug. 28, 1854, for 75 shares; No. 23460, April 27, 1857, for 7 shares; No. 1872, July 20, 1857, for 15 shares; No. 299, April 27, 1857, ½ share, for $50; fifty dollars, of New-York and Erie Railroad Company Stock, in name of E. GAMAGE. The finder will please return the same to A. GAMAGE, No. 74 Beaver-st. New-York, August 2, 1861.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, FROM A COACH, IN going from 31st-st. and 4th-av. through the 3d-av. and the Bowery, a BLACK TRUNK, marked Mrs. C. A. Fitch. The finder, by bringing it to the St. Nicholas Hotel, will receive the above reward.

LOST.—A GOLD CHASED BRACELET, WITH "Minnie" engraved inside. The finder will be suitable rewarded by leaving it at No. 152 Broadway. GOLDING & DUNLAP.

LOST—BANK-BOOK, NO. 206,353, OF THE "BANK for Savings, in City of New-York;" the finder will please leave the same at the Bank, or at No. 54 7th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st. Sole-leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling. Paris-made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—ANY PERSON HAVing a set of patterns and flasks, for spikes and nails, to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by addressing a note to JOHN WILKINSON, 194 Greene-st., Jersey City.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.—A PUBLIC meeting will be held TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, in Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square, to aid in the prevention and suppression of intemperance in the Army. W. E. DODGE, Esq., will preside, and Dr. MARSH will make statements relative to what has been done in supplying sixty regiments with tracts, and what more is demanded. Rev Mr WILLETS, of Brooklyn, and a gentleman direct from the Army, will address the meeting. A full attendance is hoped for.

THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open during the month of August. The Pastor, Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, will Preach each SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Chapel of Rutger's Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., and in the Church on Carmine-st in the Afternoon of each Sabbath, at 4 o'clock There will be no Afternoon Service at the Chapel. The Rev S. W. BAILEY will Preach in Carmine-st. in the Morning.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton-sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., 3½ o'clock, P M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENteenth-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park.—Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Friends and strangers are invited.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—"REBELLION A BLESSING," will be the subject in the Anderson Tent, on Union-square, by Rev. CHAS. CHAUCER GOSS, at 3½ o'clock. Preaching at Astor-place, by the same, at 5½ o'clock. Volunteers' families, with the public generally, are invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 12th-st.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS will preach at 10½ o'clock, on *The Difference Between the Moralist and the Christian*; and at 7½ o'clock, on *The Saint in Glory*. Baptism after the morning sermon, and communion at 3 P. M. Seats free.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach to-morrow, Sunday, Aug. 4, in Trenor Hall, 34th-st., corner Broadway, at 10½ A. M., and at 8 o'clock P. M. Evening subject—*Plain Thoughts Brought from the War, or the Causes of Our Late Defeat and its Lessons.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-Av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. The rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

S. S. SNOW, PRECURSOR OF THE COMing Savior, will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. N. B.—Mr. SNOW foretold the present civil war, its causes and results, fifteen years ago.

PROF. MATTISON (FORMER PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st.) preaches regularly in the new Chapel, 41st-st., near 6th-av., every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

REV. JOSEPH HARTWELL, OF ILLINOIS, will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE REV. FRANCIS MANSFIELD WILL preach in St. Peter's Church, (West 20th-st.,) to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, when a collection will be made in behalf of the Charity Fund of the Association, connected with the parish.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st. Preaching, TO-MORROW, by Rev. J. A. CRAWFORD, of Ohio, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH in the Laight-st. Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. E. T. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach TO-MORROW, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. A. MCKEAN, of Philadelphia, will preach, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are welcome.

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FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE, the stock and fixtures of the boot and shoe store No. 332 Grand-st., near Essex Market, lately belonging to Lewis Reynolds, deceased. For terms of sale, inquire of
JAMES GRIDLEY,
Administrator, &c.,
No. 69 Nassau-st.

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$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH A capital of $1,000, in a profitable and respectable business already established. An intelligent man, of good habits and business capacity, will find this an excellent opportunity. For particulars, address HORTICULTURE, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS OF A large grocery and provision store; would exchange for City or country property not incumbered with mortgage. Address, by post, G. H. P., No. 45 Greenwich-av. Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE—AN APOTHECARY'S STORE, COMpletely furnished, and located in a flourishing town in the vicinity of New-York, together with a good Doctor's practice, if desirable for the purchaser. Terms very low. Address G. R., Box No. 269 New-York Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH A SMALL capital to enter a well-paying business, well established; a young man preferred. This is a rare chance, seldom offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 309 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, by PEED & COLE, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 120 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, comprising the entire stock of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture, of a first-class City manufacturer.
J. W. HIGGINS, Deputy Sheriff.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, table linen, sewing machines, kitchen ware, &c.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF fine household furniture, THIS DAY, at S. & J. BOGART'S Auction Rooms, No. 1 North William-st., corner of Frankfort. Sewing Machines, &c., &c. on Monday

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Margatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TEREY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STEEL GUNS
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S,
Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLASS Machinists, Nos. 475, 477 and 479 1st-av., near 29th-st., New-York, are now prepared to rifle cannon to any extent, with the greatest dispatch and in a superior manner.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 436 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, SMART, capable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, is exceedingly fond of children, and a good seamstress, will do housework if required, is very willing and obliging, kind disposition; best references; no objections to country; wages, $4 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—SITUAtions wanted by two young women, the cook is a Scotch girl, she is a good cook, and will assist in the washing, the other is a good chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business, both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a most respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, and a good washer and ironer is willing and obliging, and desirous of pleasing her employer. City reference. No objections to country. Wages $5 or $6. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with seven months' reference, wishes a situation as cook, or will do general housework, is a good baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and is a splendid washer and ironer, can do up a gentleman's shirt in style. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a well-disposed, trustworthy Scotch girl, a situation, in City or country, can do general housework well, and not afraid to work, would do the chamberwork and washing if required; has the best of reference. Apply at 378 6th-av., wages low to a nice family.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a good washer and ironer; would prefer, an American family. Apply at No. 169 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman, a situation to do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 83 West 25th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENteel highly recommended girl from the north of Ireland, a situation as housemaid or children's nurse; is quick with the needle, makes shirts, children's clothes; wages $5, City or country, in a respectable family. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av, for three days.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, by a capable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting in the neatest manner, has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as nurse; one who perfectly understands taking care of children; no objection to go in the country, would do chamberwork and waiting, has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 24th-st.

AS LADIES' OR CHILDREN'S NURSE.—Situation wanted, by a respectable, middle-aged Scotchwoman, either as ladies' or children's nurse, and to do plain sewing; is well qualified and fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at No. 318 9th-av.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS CALL at the largest old established Office and Institute. No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended to, for neat, capable, civil, active servants. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

AS BUTLER, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY, well-conducted young man, wants a situation as butler or in-door servant in a private family; can be highly recommended by the last family he has lived with in this City as butler; his discharges will show he fully understands his duties, and will be found civil, obliging and most respectful, and, if required, understands the care and management of horses and carriages, driving, &c. Address T. M. M., No. 900 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer and vegetable gardener, by one who understands farming in all its branches. Call or address, for two days, M. D., at No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS FARMER.—A SINGLE MAN WISHES TO get a situation for the country, to do work on a farm; understands all kind of work on a farm, the care of horses, driving, or working in a garden; is willing to work and make himself generally useful. Wages will be moderate. Address M. C., Box 194 *Times* Office, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A Frenchman and his wife wish situations; the man understands farming and the care of horses; is a good driver and is a good carpenter; can build fences; the wife is good cook, baker, washer and ironer; she is a good dairywaid; both are willing to make themselves useful; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND PORTER.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young man, recently from Ireland, as porter and groom; can take care of horses; understands his business thoroughly; has had seven years' experience in the care of fine carriage horses, and has satisfactory testimonials from his former employer. Address, for two days, J. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 431 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte; has overstrung bass, round corners, carved lyre and mouldings, and rounded keys; will be sold for less than one-half its value, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. Inquire in Oxford-st., first house north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

$155 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTE—Worth $300; large round corner rosewood carved moulding, 7-octave, iron frame, with all modern improvements; very little used.
J. COUENHOVEN, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 26. $36 for fourteen weeks.
Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are retained during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug 6. 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT $2 50.—WRITING, 20 LESSONS; BOOK keeping, $5 per month, or $10, lessons unlimited; writing and arithmetic, $10 per quarter, 78 lessons each. Juveniles, during vacation, $3 per month, 26 lessons.
N. B.—No vacation at PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Open for instruction every day and evening.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO receive English lessons from an American, in exchange for instruction in the French language, at any hour, day or evening. Address E. F. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 663 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARDING.—ONE LARGE, OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with good board in a private family, about 1½ hours' sail from New-York. Location healthy and pleasant. Good bathing near the place. Terms moderate. The steamer *S. V. Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily for Glen Cove at 4 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted. Apply to Mrs. SAUNDERS, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY WILL find a comfortable home, at very low terms, at Bergen Heights, two miles from Jersey City Ferry; the rooms are nicely furnished; fine play-grounds for children; good table, and fresh milk, vegetables, etc.; terms, from $3 50 to $4 per week. Address A. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A COUPLE MORE GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, at a beautiful country residence, one hour from the City. Plenty of milk, vegetables, &c. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

BOARD ON EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON—One hour by boat or cars. A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or a small family, for the balance of the season. House spacious, and pleasantly situated. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST QUALITY BOARD and rooms, at moderate prices, may be obtained at a country farm-house, in Connecticut. Apply or address D. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn., or at No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, (IN TOWN or country, near or far,) a nice room, with good board, in a private family, for a French gentleman. Apply, stating terms and particulars, to B. D. P., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BOARD IN A private family, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, not above Washington Heights, for a few persons. Address Box No. 4,060, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR the water, for a lady and four children. Address N. J., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, in suites or singly, with or without board, can be obtained by applying at No. 199 10th-st. To those spending the Summer in the City, this location is most desirable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN willing to room together can have the comforts of a pleasant home, with a family of three persons; location on the line of the Fulton-avenue cars, and within easy walking distance of the ferries. References required. Address B. M. T., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with board, for the Summer, or the ensuing season. The rooms are large and airy, with hot and cold water, bath, and every convenience. References exchanged. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st

ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH board and use of bath, at No. 49 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References given and required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see his old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park. ¾ mile from dépôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

CHEAP RENTS.—ECONOMY OF EXPENSES IN New-York living—Two country-houses to let, furnished or unfurnished, 22 miles per ferry from New-York; rent nominal, if the tenant is trustworthy and respectable, during war-times, agreeing to take care of 32 acres of land, stables, farm, out-buildings, &c. Inquire at No. 824 Broadway, or No. 47 Amity-st.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, A VERY pretty, well-built, commodious cottage, near the City, pleasantly accessible in less than an hour; situation beautiful, elevated and healthy, and neighborhood unexceptionable; 12 rooms; price $3,800. Inquire at No. 75 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 43 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE house with good yard and garden, situated in the village of Hackensack, N. J. House contains eight rooms. Terms low. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., or of A. E. FATIN, Hackensack, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE THOUsand acres of choice land, in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich. Two hundred and fifty acres, in one body, lie 6 miles from the thriving town of Kalamazoo, and less than 3 miles from Osteno Depôt, with excellent roads to both points; has an abundance of water, and plenty of pine, oak and maple timber, with a beautiful site for building; an outlay of $6 per acre will bring this tract up to from $30 to $40 in value per acre. One hundred and sixty acres lie within 10 miles of Kalamazoo, on a good road; has two fine, never-failing streams on it, is well timbered, and lies well for cultivation. Five hundred acres, in one body, lie 12 miles from Kalamazoo, and is a very handsome tract, being well timbered with oak, black walnut, beech and maple, and is well watered, having on it a small, clear and deep lake, filled with fish. To any person who desires a home in Michigan, a growing and healthy State, this is a desirable investment. The whole tract will be sold for $12,000. Apply, by mail, Box No. 378 Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE OR WILL BE EXCHANGED for desirable Brooklyn property or a good mortgage for about $2,500, a lot on the west side of 35th-st., near 3d-av., in this City. About $1,000 cash will be paid on the exchange if required. Address Box No. 1,716 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Archit

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Bank Agency of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of England and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.

Draw at sight on their agents, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

OHIO STATE LOAN—$1,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND }
OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, July 20, 1861. }

The State of Ohio desires to borrow one million and five hundred thousand dollars, and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at their office in the City of Columbus, until 12 o'clock M., of the 30 day of August, and at the agency of the State, No 25 William-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of the 7th day of August next, for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the Funded and Canal debt of the State, bearing Interest from the 1st day of August, 1861, at the rate of six per cent per annum. Bids will be received for either of the following classes of stocks:

1. Certificates redeemable at the State Treasury, in the City of Columbus, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, at the State Treasury.

2. Certificates redeemable at the agency of the State in the City of New-York, July 1, 1868, the interest payable semi-annually the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, at said agency.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken. In case any proposal shall not designate the class of stock desired by the bidder, it shall be deemed to have been payable where the bid is received.

No conditional bid, or bid not absolute in its terms will be considered.

Payment of the amount of the respective bids received in New-York, must be made at the State Agency within three days after the acceptance thereof; and of the bids received at Columbus, within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which times the proper Certificates will be ready for delivery.

Certificates, payable at the State Treasury, will be issued in sums of $100 and upward; and those payable in New-York will be issued in sums of $500 and upward —at the option of the bidder.

The Certificates will be payable, unconditionally, July 1, 1868, and are, by the act authorizing the loan, exempted from taxation by the State.

Proposals for the loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York, and indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Loan."

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
JAMES MURRAY, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 1st December, 1858, creating this Trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board,

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election in 1862, will be held at the office of the Company, 23d st. and 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1861. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 P. M. By order of the Board.

August 1st, 1861. GEO. G. PETERS, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COATES & ROBBINS, Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by C. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at 85c., each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST. NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE Bonds of the NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of

M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed until that day.

By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.

JOHN EWEN, President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER Cashier.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERbocker Stage Company have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treas.

August 1, 1861.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 Times Office.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe; a pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1861.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 10th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.

ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 23d day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or timber dock pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificates.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, ——, will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

jy13-law4wS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.

NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, No. 39 Nassau-st., July 2d, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposal for Beef," and "Proposal for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon, on Saturday, the 3d day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn,

2,000 barrels of beef,
2,000 barrels of pork.

The beef must be from well fattened cattle. The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs. The beef, pork and barrels to conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy beef and pork, and must pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the commandant of the Navy-yard, or this office.

N. B.—The above beef and pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished within twenty days after date of notice of the acceptance of the proposal.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, corner of the 7th-av. and 35th-st., until 12 o'clock Noon, of the 8th day of August, instant, for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements and equipments for the volunteer troops of this State:

25,000 Cartridge boxes.
25,000 Cartridge box belts and plates.
25,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
25,000 Waist belts and plates.
25,000 Cap pouches and picks.
25,000 Gun slings.
25,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
25,000 Haversacks, (enamelled cloth)
2,000 Non-commissioned officers and musicians sword and waist belts complete.
2,000 Non-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords.
1,000 Axes and helves.
1,000 Hatchets complete.
400 Pickaxes and handles.
500 Spades.
3,500 Camp kettles.
7,000 Mess pans.

All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined. One-third of each of the articles must be delivered at the State Arsenal in this City within fifteen days from the date of the contract, and the remaining two-thirds within twenty days thereafter, all to be subjected to inspection before being accepted.

The proposals will state the price at which each of the articles will be furnished, as well as the place of business of persons making proposals; and all bidders are requested to meet at the Commissary General's office, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the 9th inst., to learn to whom the contracts are awarded, the successful bidders to give at once full and ample security for the faithful discharge of their obligations.

All proposals should be addressed: "To the Commissary-General of the State of New-York, New York City," and indorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements and Equipments." The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids, if, in his judgment the public interest requires it.

As the contracts which may be entered into in conformity with this advertisement will be upon account of the United States, payments will be made when funds are furnished by the General Government to meet them.

BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr.,
Commissary General

CHIEF-ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1861

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12 M on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats.

The oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about (2) two-bushel sacks, and to weigh (32) thirty two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad depots or at foot of G-st., at the Government Wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Oats" and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant-Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all the bids which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant-Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, }
OWEN KINNEY, } Committee on Building and
WALTER ROCHE, } Furniture of the Board of
Schools of the VIth Ward.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT
AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, or excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 84 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence in all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend. Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies are the unfailing reliance. Price $1. His Balm of Gilead, the remedies for impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.—Howard Association Reports sent free to the afflicted. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medecine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $3, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesmar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide (40th edition, 400 pages, 130 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work. Sold at DR. LARMONT'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st., H. DEXTER & CO., No 113 Nassau-st., N. Y., J. H. Johnson, No 65 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three doses* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; or $5 per box, sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No 36 John-st., New-York.

CLERY'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages, contains nothing injurious, it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 131 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

EDWARD H. DIXON, A. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 445½-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first Sexual surgeon living, continues the Cure of Diseases and Debility at his offices, No. 668 Broadway. His new book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No 831 Broadway, or of the author.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of tondaloi "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.		Price or Single Box.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness		25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite		25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of infants		25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and summer Complaints		25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery		25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing		25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat		25
8	Cures Toothache, Earache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux		25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head		25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint		25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness		25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses		25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing		25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch		25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs		25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague		50
17	Cures Piles

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, presented resolutions of the Legislature of New-Jersey, commending the course of the Governor of the State, and the action of the President, in defending the Constitution and Union, and recommending a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, introduced a bill declaring unconstitutional, and repealing the act retroceding Alexandria to Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill relating to the Revenue Service was taken up. It provides that the Secretary of the Navy may charter or purchase additional vessels for the revenue service. Passed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill authorizing the construction of twelve small side-wheel steamers. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing an increase of the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers. Laid over.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the resolution to pay the widow of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was read and agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, moved to take up the resolution for adjournment. Agreed to.

Mr. SIMMONS moved to amend so as to permit the House to adjourn Saturday, and the Senate when the President should direct afterwards. Laid over.

Mr. SIMMONS moved that the Senate meet hereafter at 11 o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill relative to appeal in certain California land claims. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON moved to take up the resolution approving the acts of the President.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the resolution would not be taken up, but that they would consider the bill which they had up yesterday.

Mr. MORRILL did not think the passage of the resolution approving the acts of the President specially necessary. He thought the acts of the President needed no such justification. He (MORRILL) believed that each and every act of the President was legal and valid. If he had time he could demonstrate the constitutionality of the acts of the President, which have been arraigned day after day in the Senate.

Mr. WILSON's motion was agreed to.

Mr. POMEROY said there seemed to be some inconsistency. At the early part of the session the Senate refused to postpone the resolution for a day to allow him to speak.

Mr. MORRILL said he should take care of his own constituents. He was ready to vote at any time, and if he had time he would reply to the argument of the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said he did not believe the Senate ever intended to take a vote on the resolution. He thought Senators were willing to let it have the go-by.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee. Lost—yeas, 17; nays, 23.

Mr. SHERMAN said he believed the President had a right to issue his proclamation of April and to blockade. He did not believe the President had a right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, or to increase the regular Army, yet he believed the President did right, and approved of what he did, but could not, in his place, say all the acts of the President were strictly legal.

Mr. HOWE said he should vote for the resolution on the assumption that the acts of the President were not legal. His approval and admiration of those measures were in exact mathematical proportion to the extent that the acts were violative of existing law. This war was commenced, not with any idea of securing independence, but with the idea of subjugating the independence of the whole country. The rebellion has spread far beyond the seven original States. What could the President do except what he did? He referred somewhat at length to the various acts of the rebellious States, and to the conduct of the former President, who, he said, let the country go to ruin with not even the decency to run away. The new President could not follow such an example. If the President had done the acts under the Constitution and By-laws, it would have been well, but if he had stepped clear outside of them and did brave battle for the Constitution, and thus saved all in the Constitution, then that was the act of a hero. The President also suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*. He thought the existence of the country demanded its suspension. If he did not do that as a faithful magistrate, at least he did it as a brave one. When disregard of a form is necessary to save the essence of the whole, then form must give way to substance. What Senator will say the President willfully erred in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus?* He thought it due the President that the legislative branch of the Government sustain the acts of the President. He admired them the more because they involved to the President's hazard.

Mr. THOMSON said he approved of all the acts but the one authorizing the Lieutenant-General to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. On this ground he could not vote for the resolution, though he approved of the other acts of the President.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, said he should vote for the bill to carry on the war.

The report was agreed to, Yeas 34; Nays 8, as follows: Messrs. Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Latham, Polk, Powell and Saulsbury.

Mr. LATHAM said if his vote was necessary to pass the bill he would have voted for it, but as it was not, he voted against it because he disapproved of its provisions.

The joint resolution from the House, expressing sympathy with the bereaved families and friends of the soldiers who have fallen in defence of the Republic, was taken up and passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill making certain additional appropriations.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment appropriating $20,000,000 for the collection and organization of the Volunteers, provided for in the bill to increase the Army. Agreed to.

The appropriation for night signals for the Navy, was reduced from $30,000 to $20,000, and the bill passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to reconsider the vote on the bill to prevent fraud on the part of officers making contracts.

Consider this discussion followed by Messrs. McDougall, Trumbull, Fessenden, Powell and Browning.

Mr. POWELL objected to its reconsideration.

Mr. MCDOUGALL said he supposed the Senate would not take the counsels of the Senator, whose right here was questioned.

Mr. POWELL—Who questions my right?

Mr. MCDOUGALL—I question it.

Mr. POWELL—You question it? What right have you to question it?

Mr. MCDOUGALL—I will state.

Mr. SHERMAN called the Senators to order. The President said such discussion was out of order, and must cease.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to, and the bill laid on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the bill providing for the payment of the expenses of the Investigation Committees. Agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the memorial, &c., of F. P. STANTON, of Kansas, and a report.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, asked that the papers before the Committee, and also the answer of the President to the resolutions of the Senator from Indiana, asking whether he accepted a Brigadier-Generalship, be printed with the report of the Committee. He wanted the people of Kansas to know that their representative here has done nothing to cast a shadow on his right to a seat in the Senate. The people of Kansas had chosen him and rejected his opponent, and if the Senate ratify the report of the Committee, and foist in one whom the people of Kansas rejected, the people of Kansas would protest against his giving up his seat for a Brigadier-Generalship. He moved to recommit the report to a Committee.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said it was a simple question of fact. If the Senator was a Brigadier-General, he could not be a Senator according to the Constitution. He thought they had better print the report of the Committee; then if the Senator wanted the papers printed he could have them.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 2.

On motion of Mr. COX, of Ohio, it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that we acknowledge the faithful services and loyal devotion of our soldiers, who have fought and fallen in defending our flag and in vindicating the supremacy and majesty of the Republic. Whether successful, or compelled by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy to resign a victory already won, their graves are honored, and history invests their names with unfading renown; and while the National Legislature expresses the sympathy of the nation for their bereaved families and friends, we commend to a generous people, and to the Army which is now eager to renew the contest with unyielding courage, the imperishable honor of their example.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, offered the following:

Resolved, That this House, provided the Senate consent, adjourn to-morrow (Saturday) at 12 o'clock, and further that the House consent that the Senate may adjourn at such time as they may determine for that purpose.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING briefly explained that the Constitution permitted such an arrangement, and said that the Committee on Ways and Means have only one more bill to bring forward.

After a debate, on motion of Mr. HUTCHINS, the resolution was tabled.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for the Senate bill, to confiscate the property used for insurrectionary purposes.

The substitute was rejected.

Mr. BINGHAM offered an amendment to the original bill subjecting all property employed in resistance to the laws of the United States to capture wherever found, and that it is the duty of the President to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned. He explained that the Senate bill applied to all insurrections, while his amendment restricted the provisions of the bill to the present insurrection.

That part of the bill to discharge slaves who are engaged in aiding or promoting insurrection, gave rise to considerable debate.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, said that it had been conceded for a long time that the National Government has no power to legislate on the subject of Slavery within the States. The absence of all power to legislate in time of peace must be considered as an absence of power at all times. Constitutional power does not come and go with a change of circumstances.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, inquired whether the ownership of a horse found in the service of the enemy could not be confiscated.

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied: Here you are making a positive law affecting slave property.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, reminded the gentleman (CRITTENDEN,) that he (KELLOGG,) had suggested an amendment to say in effect we are not attacking the institution of Slavery. Horses, houses, lands, mules, camels, yea, the right of one man to the service of another, can be confiscated, when used for purposes of rebellion, as a punishment for crime, apart from the law by which such descriptions of property are held.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, resuming, contended that such a law as that now proposed would be violative of the principles of the Constitution. If, he repeated, Slavery could be abolished in time of war it could be abolished in time of peace. Ought they to pass such a bill which would only tend to stimulate and irritate those against whom we are now contending to greater violence and resistance. He was not here to plead for slaveholders, but for his country, with an honest and sincere heart. He, therefore, earnestly appealed to gentlemen to pause and reflect before consummating this act. The eyes of the world are upon us. It is not by such measures as this that peace is to be secured, but by a very superior power to operate against those now in resistance to the Government.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill od the table. Motion lost by Yeas 57; Nays 71.

Mr. BINGHAM's amendment or substitute was rejected.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, thought the whole policy of the bill was wrong. It was necessary for them to determine whether those now in rebellion against the United States are public enemies, to be treated as such, or as citizens who, while subject to all the penalties which attach to treason, shall likewise have the benefits and charities of the Constitution, however criminal they may be. He denied the correctness of the principles of the bill, and concluded his remarks by offering an amendment, providing, among other things, that no seizure of property shall be made except by warrant, in the ordinary way, and on probable cause.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, would yield to no man in devotion to the Union, and had no desire to outlive it. If it goes down in blood let his blood go down with those who fall. He complained of the remarks of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which placed him (DIVEN) in an attitude in no way enviable, putting those who opposed the bill as being against the seizure of rifled cannon and munitions of war, with which the enemy is fighting this nation. He would vote against the bill, while he was in favor of resorting to all means known to civilized warfare for putting down this rebellion. But rifled cannon and ammunition were not to be seized by civil process. The passage of this bill would not promote the success of our army. Its effect would be disastrous. All over Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and many other communities, mercenary men, informers, may bring a charge of treason against any man to deprive him of his property.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, thought in times like these the laws of war were to govern their action. Those who have repudiated the Constitution and trampled it under foot are estopped by every principle of municipal and common law from invoking the principles of that instrument. Those who applied these doctrines here were the advocates of the rebels—he meant in a legal point of view. He (STEVENS) denied that they have any standing in court who are the counsel of those who deny the Constitution is in force.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, inquired whether the gentleman (STEVENS) meant to say that during the existence of the rebellion Congress has a right to pass an unconstitutional act?

Mr. STEVENS replied that it was a constitutional right, according to the law of nations, in a time of war, to confiscate the rights and property of every rebel. Every publicist agrees that a nation has a right to strip the enemy of every dollar, to do everything to weaken his hands, instead of putting him to death. When slaves are confiscated and made free, God forbid that they should be returned to their masters. He did not say that the war was made for this purpose. Those who made the war should be asked for what purpose it was. If the whole South were laid waste to save the Union from destruction, so let it be. If the Government was not strong enough, the people were, and would take care that this war should be prosecuted until peace was restored. He believed, however, that the Government was competent for this important work. If the war should be continued, every bondman belonging to a rebel should be called on to aid in its prosecution with a view to a restoration of the Union. He (STEVENS) now moved the previous question.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, rising to a privileged question, wished to know whether the gentleman (STEVENS) meant to say that those who opposed this bill were the advocates of rebellion?

Mr. STEVENS made no reply.

On motion of Mr. PENDLETON, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary by 89 against 48.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Conference, made a report on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Tariff and Direct Tax bills. He explained that the Committee took up the House Revenue bill as the foundation of the conference. They have reduced the duty on coffee from five to four cents a pound; on cocoa from five to three cents a pound; on sugar from two and a half to two cents a pound; on chicory to two cents a pound, and on ground chicory from four to two cents a pound. They added so much of the Tariff bill of the Senate as referred to liquors, adding twenty-five cents to the duty on brandy, making it $1 25 per gallon; on other liquors and wines they added ten cents *ad valorem*, and on imported and distilled liquors fifty cents. The Committee next took up the House bill providing for a direct tax. The members representing the Senate Committee were of opinion they could not get along without uniting the two bills. They, therefore, took up the Direct Tax bill as the House passed it, with unessential alterations, and then the income tax proposition of the Senate. This income tax was not as burdensome as that of the House. The House had proposed an income tax on six hundred dollars, while the Senate placed the amount at not below eight hundred dollars, with a tax of three per cent. per annum. Where the income tax is derived from persons residing abroad, but drawing money from their property in this country, the tax is to be five per centum per annum. The Committee thought it right that this class should bear more of the burdens than those who spend their money in this country. The Committee have also provided that in the States which assume to collect the direct tax, there shall be none of the machinery for that purpose by the House, besides so large a number of persons is not to be appointed to collect the tax. The Secretary of the Treasury is to appoint one assessor and collector in each State where the Federal Government collects the taxes, and the latter is to appoint assistants, but the compensation is not to exceed $2,500 for the principal and $1,200 per annum for the assistants on the whole, though by this joint arrangement they lose $4,000,000. The machinery is simplified and the expenses of collection much reduced. He had no doubt that the bill would be more satisfactory to the country.

In answer to a question Mr. STEVENS said 10 per cent. had been added on silk goods.

Mr. WICKLIFFE wanted the consideration of the report postponed till to-morrow, in order that, in the meantime it might be printed, so that the members might examine it.

Mr. STEVENS could not agree to that as a quorum might not be present to-morrow.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—Why, BEAUREGARD will not be here to-morrow.

The report of the Committee on Conference was concurred in—89 against 39.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to punish certain crimes. It proposes that recruiting in any State or territory for service in an armed hostility against the United States, be considered a high misdemeanor, punishable with a fine of from $200 to $1,000, and imprisonment of from one to five years. It punishes similarly, but not to such an extent, those who thus enlist, and those who, by words, writing or publication, encourage enlistment.

The bill passed, and subsequently the House adjourned.

CAPT. VARIAN'S BATTERY—NOTE FROM CAPT. VARIAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 2, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In justice to my command, as well as to myself, I feel it a duty to correct the statements of the dispatch published in your paper of Wednesday. The injustice done to men who have so faithfully performed their duty throughout the term of their enlistment, should not be left as a stigma on those not deserving the censure. Your correspondent, not satisfied with the accusation of cowardice, charges the battery with the meanness of "making their own colors a target, and popping them with the pistols they had never yet fired at a foe." Now, Sir, I ask the privilege of stating the facts as to the service performed by my battery, at the same time accepting whatever there may be of censure, for what we may not have done.

From the time of our arrival at Annapolis we were in advance, and it is not true that we "had never yet fired our pieces at a foe."

Not long after our arrival at A. we were sent to take the light-ship at Mill Creek; this we accomplished, together with a detachment of the Thirteenth Regiment and some sailors, after a pretty severe skirmish with a body of the enemy who were in charge of it.

After doing duty at and about Annapolis some four weeks we were sent to Arlington. Every night our battery being further advanced than the outer pickets of the U. S. Army, excepting at times, advances of Cavalry.

During the whole of this time, my men slept on the ground beside their pieces, and our duty was of the severest kind. A portion of the battery was then sent to Falls Church, some five or six miles in advance of our Army, which position we held on constant and active duty some four weeks. Our duty at this time called for unceasing diligence, and whenever or wherever we were ordered my men went willingly and cheerfully, and if the post of danger is the post of honor, the battery certainly occupied a secondary position to none in the field; and up to the day of expiration of our term of service we received constant praise from our commanding officers.

Ten days before the expiration of our term of service, at the request of my officers, and chiefs of pieces, who always quartered and voted with the officers, I called upon Gen. PORTER, commandant of the brigade to which I belonged, and informed him of that fact.

Gen. PORTER asked me "if we are on the eve of a fight, will you then insist upon being sent home?" My reply was, "No, Sir." He then answered, "Capt. VARIAN, I have never known an instance of a corps being detained beyond the expiration of their time, and you may depend on being relieved as soon as your time is up." I reported this to my officers, who were well satisfied.

On Wednesday before the Bull Run fight, we dispersed the enemy at Fairfax Court-house.

On Friday night I ascertained to my surprise that a portion of my men intended demanding their discharge on the following day. I immediately went in and remained among them most of the night, trying to induce them to stay. The subject was, however, left over till morning, when I again appealed to them, using all my influence and power to have them extend their term of service for five days. Seventeen, however, refused to remain, and represented that some of their families were in want; that they had done their duty faithfully and without complaint, and were entitled to their discharge. To this I replied that I would then give them an order on Capt. PHILLIPS and the Eighth Regiment Relief Committee in New-York to provide for their families; that I would authorize the Committee to use my name for the sum of $2,500, and I would have it so arranged that in case I did not return, it should be paid out of my estate. Sergeant KEARNY was the only one who responded, and he said that after what had been said he felt it his duty to remain, although he had previously made up his mind to go home.

I then went with a Committee to consult with Col. KEYS, stating that I had promised the company should be relieved on the 25th. I found the Colonel engaged, and before I had an opportunity to speak with him, I was ordered to get into line as quickly as possible for review by the Secretary of War and Gen. MCDOWELL. After the review, as the Secretary of War and the General reached the right of the battery, they halted and called me to the front. The General asked me when our time was out. I answered, "To-day, Sir." He then asked, "What do you intend to do?" I replied that I thought a number of my men would go home, but I thought I could keep enough to work the battery for five days more.

On my return to my command, I reported my interview with the Secretary of War and Gen. MCDOWELL, and again pledged myself to their discharge in five days. I then asked all to step forward who were determined to go home, when twenty-two or twenty-three came forward, seventeen of whom, after further persuasion, still insisted upon going. These I ordered by themselves. I then called on Gen. MCDOWELL and reported the result, when he directed me to keep these men by themselves and allow no communication with the other men. They were soon after provided with transportation to Washington.

I then ordered the detachments to fall in for the purpose of reorganizing them, but waited an hour for some who were absent on leave. None of the officers or chiefs had spoken, except Sergeant KEARNY, and I, of course, supposed, and had all reason to believe, that they gave their entire assent to the arrangements. While waiting for the absentees, the chief of one of the pieces made a remark, to the effect that he did not want to remain longer. One of the officers also made the same remark, adding that it was only on account of their love for me that the men were willing to remain. That they were out of their time and expected to go home, and if I kept them and they got into a fight, I would be held responsible to their families at home.

I then called the officers and chiefs of pieces together, and with the exception of Lieut. SMITH, they decided on going home. I have since ascertained that there was a conversation of three from among the officers and men relative to their previous determination.

This appeared to have completely changed the feeling of the command, so that I gave up all hope. I called upon Col. KEYS, in company with my officers, and made a statement of the case. Col. KEYS appealed to them without altering their determination, when he directed me to make a written request for a discharge, which, after being sent to Gen. MCDOWELL, he ordered us to be honorably discharged and mustered out of the service, and to deliver our guns, &c., over to the Ordnance Department. The statement of your correspondent, that we desired to carry the guns back with us, is without foundation in truth. I ask and invite the closest investigation as to all matters contained in this statement, and as to my conduct during the entire term of my service.

The many acts of kindness and words of commendation I received from my superior officers, gave me at least the hope that I had done some acceptable service to my country. J. M. VARIAN, Captain.

CARD FROM THE OFFICERS.

The undersigned officers and chiefs of pieces have read the above statement of Capt. VARIAN and certify to the entire truth of the same, and they fully and entirely free him from all censure, from any act of the Battery demanding their discharge.

Signed:

STEPHEN H. CORNELL, First Lieutenant.
EDWARD C. BYRNE, Second Lieutenant.
JOHN V. CARPENTER, Second Lieutenant.
JAMES E. SMITH, Second Lieutenant.
WM. ARNOUX, First Sergeant.
J. W. BOWNES, Second Sergeant.
A. VANDERBECK, Third Sergeant.
W. F. MARTIN, Fourth Sergeant.
EDWARD KEARNEY, Fifth Sergeant.
GEO. W. ANDARIESE, Sixth Sergeant.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT MANASSAS.

REPORTS OF A RETURNED PRISONER.

From the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1861.

Mr. JULIUS BING, a German by birth, a British subject by naturalization, and a *litterateur* by profession, arrived here to-night by the 6 o'clock Alexandria boat, from Manassas Junction *via* Richmond and Fredericksburgh. His story is so interesting that we give it with unusual fullness.

Mr. BING went over to Bull Run on the morning of the battle in a carriage with Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut, and Representative ELY, of New-York. In the *mêlée* of the retreat, he became separated from his companions, and was making his way through the woods when he came suddenly upon a party of rebel soldiers, who took him prisoner.

Luckily he soon encountered two old social acquaintances, Col. LAY, son-in-law of Judge CAMPBELL, who was formerly one of Gen. SCOTT's aids, but is now Colonel of an Alabama regiment, and in some position on Gen. BEAUREGARD's Staff, and Major MCLEOD, of Maryland.

They promised him an early presentation at headquarters, but he was taken to the Junction in a wagon with other prisoners, and spent the night in the rain with them under a leaky shed, BEAUREGARD not being accessible before morning.

On Monday he was taken before BEAUREGARD, whom he describes as a man on the best terms with the privates of his Army, joking and talking with them quite as freely, at least, as with his officers, and enjoying little better accommodation than the common soldiers. At head-quarters he found a number of gentlemen and officers whom he knew personally, or by reputation. Among them were Senators CLINGMAN, Chesnut and Mason; Extra Billy Smith, Col. MILES, of South Carolina; and Col. JORDAN, formerly of the War Department.

This last-named gentleman boasted that he had received, before the attack at Bull Run, a cipher dispatch from some well-informed person within our lines, giving full details of our movement, including the particulars of the plan of battle, the time at which operations would commence, and the number of our troops.

Mr. BING assured Gen. BEAUREGARD that he was a naturalized Englishman, and requested that the privileges of a neutral might be accorded him, and that no more such questions as had been put him by inferior officers, respecting Washington and the National Army, might in future be asked, to which BEAUREGARD courteously assented. On the same grounds, Mr. BING requested to be released, and Senator CLINGMAN, whose business it seemed to be to fawn upon Gen. BEAUREGARD, assured him that he was a harmless writer, given to science.

At first an arrangement was made to take Mr. BING as a passenger on an ammunition wagon to Centreville, but subsequently withdrew his permission on the plea that it would be dangerous, as there might be a great deal of skirmishing. Perhaps he had heard what an officer said, who casually remarked that some time since, and not long after a British subject left Richmond, the National War Department received the most correct intelligence it had ever had, touching the numbers and disposition of the Southern forces.

Finally, on Wednesday night, Mr. BING started in charge of a railroad conductor, who frequently reminded him that he carried a revolver. The only incident of the journey was at Gordonsville, the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and Virginia Central Railroad.

Here three several mobs, inspired by three different causes, gathered about the traveler in succession. The first, learning that he had breakfasted with BEAUREGARD, who had hospitably entertained him during his stay, took him for a friend of the General, and insisted upon a narrative of the battle. The second, learning that he was a prisoner, were possessed with a desire to examine "a Yankee," and some were for hanging or shooting him. A third took him for a spy, some one having observed that he seemed to look closely at the bridge toward which he walked while waiting for the train, and all threatened death seriously.

He hit upon a plan of escape, which proved successful. The conductor was to telegraph BEAUREGARD, who was to send word to Richmond whether or not his signature, which was doubted, was genuine, and meantime the conductor was to be responsible. That worthy made significant gestures towards his prisoner with his revolver, which satisfied the crowd.

At Richmond, the conductor gave him in hand to a policeman, who was convinced of his honesty by the recognition of an officer whom he had met at Manassas, and insisted upon letting him go. Mr. BING refused at first, but finally was prevailed upon to consent, making an appointment for the evening, and promising to introduce his new friend to a Richmond lady, of whose acquaintance he was desirous. The two, somehow, never met again.

Mr. BING spent Friday, Saturday and Sunday in Richmond. The British Consul intrusted him with dispatches to Lord LYONS, but could not get his pass countersigned by the Secretary of War, since to recognize him would be to recognize his Government.

On Monday night Mr. BING left Richmond by the train for Fredericksburgh. The conductor was not satisfied with BEAUREGARD's pass, not countersigned, but the documents certifying that he was a bearer of British dispatches silenced his scruples. With a letter from the British Consul to the Vice-Consul at Fredericksburgh he reached the latter town unmolested.

The Vice-Consul gave him a letter to Capt. LYNCH, in command of the rebel force at Acquia Creek, which secured his assistance. It was arranged that he should be sent with a flag of truce on board of one of our vessels off Acquia Creek; but just as he was starting off, a soldier swore that he had seen him on board a Federal ship, and denounced him as a spy. Whereupon he was sent back to Fredericksburg for examination. There he was in imminent danger from a fourth mob that gathered about him, some one having reported that he was a chaplain in our Army.

Being released, after examination, he proceeded yesterday, some 20 miles, to the encampment of a Tennessee Regiment, whose Colonel gave him a letter to Mr. EVANS of Evansport, a miserable little place on the Potomac.

EVANS was instructed to put him across the river. Our cruisers were so constantly on the alert, that for some time no opportunity offered. But at length, while one of them was examining a transport, he slipped to Chicamuxeon Creek, near Dorchester Post-office, Md.; thence he made his way here, *via* Alexandria, to-night.

Mr. BING says that on the whole our prisoners are well treated. But the Zouaves are at Richmond caged in a factory, with bars through which the people stare at them as a curiosity. The accommodations at Richmond are so very limited and poor, that there is talk of distributing the prisoners among the States.

The officers at Manassas appeared to be very much pleased with the bearing of the prisoners, and spoke of them as brave and honorable men. The Hon. ALFRED ELY is well treated, and may be released.

Col. CORCORAN is in Richmond. His wound is a slight one, but he is in delicate health.

Among the prisoners at Manassas is Capt. POWERS, of a Rhode Island Regiment, and a young man named LAWRENCE, from Massachusetts.

An Episcopal Chaplain of one of the Maine regiments, named MORSE, we believe, and related to Dr. PISE, of this city, won the rebels' hearts by his coolness and courtesy, and probably will be released. His kindness to a little negro boy, whom he lied on his horse for safety, won the Southern heart.

From another trustworthy source we learn that Col. CAMERON was shot by Col. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina. HAMPTON, in the early part of the engagement, had lost a nephew at the hands of the Sixty-ninth, and swore revenge.

Taking the Seventy-first to be the Sixty-ninth, he took rifles successively from his men and aimed at officers only, and it is thought one fell at every shot. He fired twice at Col. CAMERON, who was in full officer's dress, and at the second shot killed him. The rebel cavalry was instructed to pass by our men, but to shoot the officers.

The following information of the battle, the pressure upon the wounded and feelings of the rebels, comes to us from an intelligent and trustworthy person, who has had recent opportunity of seeing and hearing whereof he affirms. BEAUREGARD's force at Bull Run was 27,000, which was increased by 8,000 of JOHNSTON's the day before, and by 5,000 more during the engagement. This statement is confirmed from an independent and trustworthy source. DAVIS did not assist on the field until late in the afternoon.

Manassas is a very strong position, quite as strong naturally as by art. It is a heath, somewhat like the steppes of Russia, bounded by hills, swamps, small streams, and hedged by dense woods. From Bull Run toward Manassas the facilities for defence grow more formidable. The whole position is almost impregnable.

The whole number of troops in Virginia does not exceed 70,000. Only some 4,000 or 5,000 of these are at Richmond. Reinforcements reach there to the extent of several hundred daily. Two Mississippi regiments have arrived within the last ten days, made up of Southern gentlemen, disciplined and splendid in equipment. Immediately about the city there are no impregnable.

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There are several strong batteries at Acquia Creek, and the force there is rapidly increasing. Both at Manassas and Richmond the talk was that a strong force will be concentrated at some point or points on the Lower Potomac, and a descent made into Maryland. They boast that they already have a large number of boats collected at Acquia Creek and the White House for this purpose. This assertion is corroborated by information received at the Navy Department to-day. The rebels expect strong co-operation from their friends in Maryland.

It is understood that BEAUREGARD clamors for permission to make an immediate advance, to which DAVIS is strongly opposed.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Fulton off Cape Race.

Advance in American Securities and Consols.

A Further Advance in Cotton---Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

LIBERAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN WARSAW.

Trouble with the Reactionists in Italy.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Aug. 2.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Havre on the 23d, *via* Southampton on the 24th of July, arrived off Cape Race at 4 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

The dates per the *Fulton* are three days later than those already received.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 22d of July.

The ships *Dover Castle*, *Agincourt* and *Donald McKay*, had arrived from Australia with 100,000 ounces in gold.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL goes into the House of Lords as Earl RUSSELL.

Lord HERBERT will resign, on account of illness, the Secretaryship of War.

Mr. LEVER had again denied the charges against him in the House of Commons, and had moved for a Select Committee to inquire into them. The motion was negatived without a division of the House.

In the London Discount Market the minimum rate was 5¼ per cent.

American Securities had advanced.

Sugar, coffee and rice were steady, and tea and tallow were quiet.

Consols had advanced to 93⅞ to 90 for money, and 90 to 90¼ for account.

SPAIN.

Señor BERMUDEZ, formerly Ambassador at Naples, had returned to the former Court of FRANCIS II.

The chief of the Laga insurgents had been strangled.

POLAND.

Large crowds had assembled before the residence of the British Consul at Warsaw and shouted, "Long live Queen VICTORIA," and deposited bouquets, showing their gratitude for British sympathy to Poland.

TURKEY.

OMAR PASHA had landed at Ragusa. He was received with military honors and proceeded to confer with Prince MONTENGUE.

HUNGARY.

A royal rescript had been read in both Houses of the Hungarian Diet. It says that the laws of 1848 cannot be established because they are incompatible with the recent Constitution.

The union of Hungary with Transylvania is impracticable at present.

The affairs of Servia will be arranged on the basis of a restoration of the Servian National Congress.

ITALY.

CIALDINI, the King's Lieutenant at Naples, had ordered 15,000 volunteers for mobilization. He had also issued a proclamation, expressing confidence in the people and the National Guard. He appeals to the liberal party to assist in dispersing the reactionists. The Chief of the reactionists and several others at Monte-Selvano had been arrested.

The Chief of the brigands at Monte Falcone had been shot, and 200 brigands threatened Avellino, but were repulsed and 50 made prisoners. The brigands were within 8 miles of Naples, intending to celebrate the approaching return of FRANCIS II.

Reactionary movements were extending to Calabria.

The national loan was very popular.

The Pope has received fresh assurances that the French Army will remain at Rome.

Fifteen new Bishops have been proclaimed, namely: six French, two Spanish, and seven South American.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, passed Kinsale, Wednesday morning, bound to Queenstown and Liverpool.

Commercial News by the Fulton.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for two days reach 45,000 bales, including 22,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market has ruled buoyant, and an advance of 1-16d.@⅛d. has taken place, the market closing with a still upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR—The quotations for Flour are slightly easier at 24s.@27s. 6d. WHEAT has a downward tendency, the decline being chiefly on the inferior grades; Red Western is quoted at 9s.@11s.; White, 11s. 6d.@13s. for Central. CORN steady; Mixed, 28s.@28s. 6d.; Yellow, 28s. 6d.@29s.; White, 31s.@33s. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The market for BEEF is dull. PORK, flat. BACON has a declining tendency. LARD, quiet. TALLOW, 47s.@49s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES, dull; Pots quoted at 29s. 6d.; Pearls, 32s. RESIN has an advancing tendency; Common is quoted at 7s.@7s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 47s. 6d. SUGAR is inactive. COFFEE, flat. RICE, dull.

The Cotton Crop.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 2.

Advices received in this city from all portions of the South furnish glowing accounts of the incoming cotton crop.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 2—P. M.

FLOUR steady, and in moderate demand. WHEAT closed firmer; sales 6,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at 78c. 8,000 do., at 80c. CORN in good demand and market firmer; sales, 50,000 bushels at 31½c. WHISKY nominal at 15½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—dull; 10½c. on Corn, and 11½c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports* and *Canal Exports*—light and no returns.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT continues dull, with small supply on the spot; no sales. CORN steady; sales, 14,000 bushels Illinois at 34½c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—42,700 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,800 bbls. Flour, 6,200 bushels Wheat, 14,100 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT, declining tendency $1 15@$1 19 for White, and $1 10@$1 13 for red. CORN steady. WHISKY scarce at 20c.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 2.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—No sales; a sample of 4,000 bush. new White Red Western held at $1 06 bid. CORN, 41½c.@42c.@42½c.; in the afternoon sales 20,000 bush. OATS, 31c. for Chicago. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls., at 17c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York—101 bags Flour, 61 sacks Wool, 433 bbls. Highwines. For Boston—136 sacks Wool, 2,436 bbls. Flour. Shipped by tows to New-York, Aug. 1—13,200 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Feed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, August 2.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 218 bales; middling, 10¼c.@11c. Receipts for the week, 130 bales, against 6,030 bales for same time last year. Decreased receipts at this port, 362,000 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 905,000 bales. Stock in port, 9,800 bales. SUGAR—fair to fully fair, 4¾c.@4¾c. FLOUR—Ohio, $7 25@$7 50 ₩ bbl. COFFEE—sales of week, 850 bags; Rio 20c.@30c. Stock in port, 1,900 bales, against 3,500 at same time last year.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 2.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 78½; Reading Railroad, 18½; Morris Canal, 36; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¾. Exchange on New-York par.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—J. W. Raymond, M. J. Lord, wife and infant; Mrs. E. Fales, E. Smith, H. C. Smith, J. S. Meredith, L. L. Baker and wife, Mrs. A. B. Lubee, Geo. Pettinos, Mrs. Little, P. F. Gerrisch, J. McCormic, Lieut. Kautz, H. Worthington Barnes, G. A. Wood, Mr. Dickinson, two daughters and infant, Hubbard and wife, Mrs. Parson, R. F. Johnson, H. S. Ackerman, Capt. Sweeny, M. Lewis, E. Longfield, wife and child; Wm. Abbott, S. Stanfield, C. Gerchowsky, wife and infant, J. M. Smith, W. S. Vreedenburg, Capt. Smally, wife and infant, Mrs. R. S. Haren and two children, Mrs. Credit, D. L. Blanchard and child, H. J. Thornton, Mrs. Dayen, Capt. Stahl, W. R. Neal, Col. Casey and family, M. E. Tobey, F. Perrin and family, Dr. Barnes, Mrs. Manning and child, Capt. Hamilton and family, R. M. Coffin and wife, H. W. Larvin and wife, C. O. West and family, Capt. Crosby, A. Miller, Mrs. Moore, Mr. Adams and family, Dr. Ridgley, A. Henry, B. F. Dow and wife, S. T. Gage, H. A. Eastman, F. B. Barry, E. E. Cross, F. Black, wife and child; Mrs. Post, J. Ely, P. C. Motmars